THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:
$2,00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
$2,50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
$3,00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

☞ All Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

☞ Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when contracting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than $1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

THE BANNER OF THE FREE.

No'er waved beneath the golden sun
A lovelier banner for the brave.
Than that our bleeding fathers won,
And proudly to their children gave:
Nor earth a fairer gem can bring,
Nor Freedom claim a brighter scroll,
Than that to which our free hearts cling,
The flag that lights the freeman's coull!

Its glorious stars in azure shine,
The radiant heraldry of Heaven,
Unstripes in beauteous order shine,
The emblems of our Union given;
And tyrant, with a trembling gaze,
Survey its bright and meteor glare,
While glory's beams around it blaze,
And rest in fadeless splendor there.

Look, Freemen! on its streaming folds,
As gallantly they range afar,
Where Freedom's bird undaunted holds
The branch of peace and spear of war;
While high amid the rolling stars,
With words which every heart expand,
Within her beak, across the bars
The badge of our united land.

Behold the star-wrought eagle sweep,
Thy country's pride,—the tyrant's hate!
Unrivalled on the foaming deep—
Unconquered on the battle plain;
Along the exulting mountain gale
'Tis borne with wild majestic flow,
As trailing meteors skyward sail,
And leave the dazzled world below

From shore to shore, from hill to hill,
Where Freedom's voice has yet been heard
'Tis welcom'd with a holy thrill,
And oft rebellion's flame hath stir'd.
Around the globe, through every clime
Where commerce wafts, or man hath trod,
It floats aloft, unstained with crime,
But hallowed by heroic blood.

Though France hath crushed her Bourbon flower
And grasped the flag her valor sought,
She holds it as Oppression's dower—
The name is all the boon it brought.
Though Albion boast her cross of blood,
Encircumscribed on a thousand plains,
Yet Freedom' cause she has withstood,
And marked it with redeemless stains.

But thine, Columbia! thine's the prize,
To cheer the free, and guide the brave,—
To wave through earth's remotest skies,
And plant upon Oppression's grave;—
Thine is the standard Freedom wrought,
To rear above the Lion's front,
Whose flame our martyred fathers sought,
To cheer them through the battle's storm.

Flag of the Free, still bear thy sway,
Undimmed through ages yet untold;
O'er earth's proud realms thy stars display,
Like morning's radiant clouds unrolled.
Flag of the skies! still peerless shine,
Through Ether's azure vault unfurled,
Till every heart and hand entwine,
To sweep oppression from the world.

From Heath's Book of Beauty for 1842.

THE PILOT.

BY ALEXANDER COCHRAN, ESQ.

'The waves are high, the night is dark,
Wild roll the foaming tides,
Blasting around the straining bark,
As gallantly she rides!
"Pilot! take heed what course you steer,
Our bark is tempest driven!"
"Stranger, be calm, there is no fear
For him who trusts in Heaven!"

"Oh, pilot! mark yon thunder-cloud—
The lightning's lurid fire;
Hark to the wind, 'tis piping loud.—
The mainmast bends and quivers!
Stay, pilot, stay, and shorten sail,
Our stormy trysail's riven!"
"Stranger, what mattereth, calm or gale,
To him who trusts in Heaven!"

Here by the winds, the vessel flees
Up to that thunder-cloud;
Now tattering low, the spray-winged seas
Conceal the top mast shroud.
"Pilot, the waves break o'er us fast,
Vainly our bark has striven!"
"Stranger, the Lord can rule the blast—
Go, put thy trust in Heaven!"

Good hope! good hope! one little star
Gleams o'er the waste of water;
'Tis like the light reflecting far,
Of beauty's loveliest daughter!
"Stranger, good hope He giveth thee
As He has often given;
Then learn this truth,—whate'er may be;
To put thy trust in Heaven!"

Buildings of cast iron are daily increasing at a prodigious rate in England, and it appears that houses are about to be constructed of this material. A three story house containing ten or twelve rooms, will not cost more than 1100 regard being had to the manner in which it may be ornamented. Houses of this description may be taken to pieces, and transported from one place to another, at an expense of not more than 25£. It is said that a large number of cast iron houses are about to be manufactured at Belgium and England for the citizens of Hamburgh, whose habitations have been burnt.

Steamboat accident.—The Savannah Republican of the 29th ult. says—Captain Nelly, of the Steamer Newbern arrived at this port yesterday from Palatka, informs us that he fell in with the steamer J. Stone, hence for St. Augustine, about 4 miles south of St. John's Bar, on Monday last. The J. Stone left here on Friday with two companies of U. S. troops for St. Augustine, and on Sunday morning broke her engine shaft and connecting rod. She was towed to Palatka, from which point the troops and passengers will proceed to St. Augustine over land.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 3.—No. 10. FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1842. WHOLE NUMBER, 390.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

OHIO YOUNG MEN'S Democratic Convention.

At the young men's democratic convention, held at Columbus on the 28th July, an excellent and spirited address was prepared and published, from which we extract the following portion relating to a protective tariff, which shows conclusively that the real effect of this much vaunted Whig scheme of protecting industry is in the highest degree pernicious to the country at large, to the farmer, mechanic and laborer, and in fact to all except a few favored capitalists, and wealthy manufacturers. The facts and arguments here presented, cannot, we think, be controverted.

In former years, the country, it was alleged by the political croakers of the day, could alone be saved from ruin by the speedy re-incorporation of a National Bank. The fatal and astounding catastrophe which marked the closing years of the late U. S. Bank, and brought to light the enormities which secretly marked its existence, have driven the federal party to another hobby, upon which they hope to ride again into power, and incidentally repay the the capitalists of the county all the sacrifices which they may make in effecting the desired end. To relieve the country and afford individual and national prosperity, it is alleged Congress must pass A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The advocates of this measure, urge its adoption. 1st. Because it will protect American industry;

2d. Because it will prevent the country from being drained of its specie;

3d. Because it is required in self defence, and in retaliation of the corn-laws of Great Britain;

4th. Because it will afford us a market for our surplus produce, and

5th. Because it will create a demand for labor.

In considering the first reason assigned in favor of high duties on foreign importations, it seems strange—nay, it is amazing, that, at this advanced era of political science a great political party should assert that a tariff operates as a "protection" to "American industry." If it could be proven that *the owners* of our noble mines of iron, lead and coal, and the magnificent capitalists who control the vast manufacturing establishments of New England, constitute of themselves, what could be correctly called "American Industry,"—then, the fact that a tariff law, (tending to exclude the products of foreign countries from competition with our own, protected "American industry" would not be denied. But such is not the case. "American Industry" is not truly comprised of *inanimate mines*, nor of wealthy capitalist *inoperatives*; but, on the contrary, it may be found spread over the broad fields and fruitful valleys of this vast republic; it may be witnessed in the work-shops, and seen on the highways, which, throughout the world give a name for industry to the American agriculturalist and mechanic. In this land of republican equality, it is the pride and boast of patriotic bosoms, that the labor, skill and mechanism of honest hands and poor pockets, are as fully worthy the protection of Government, as the *inanimate wealth* of the manufacturing capitalist, or the mines of him whom fortune has already favored beyond the lot of his fellow man. If partiality should ever be admitted into the legislation of a republican government, the genius of our institutions would require that the favoritism should be shown to that portion of the people who are most in need of public bounty. The lordly New England manufacturer—already at ease, surrounded by luxury and wealth, has no claims over the farmer and mechanic, upon the munificence of a republican legislature; his hands are never soiled by labor, nor his sleeves rolled up for toil, his deeds are for himself, his patriotism looks first to his pocket, and his sundays go for foreign luxuries, upon the importation of which he would seek no tariff.

But it is said that a protective tariff will keep a *specie currency* in our country. No position, perhaps which is assumed in demonstrating the necessity of a tariff is more unsupported by the experience of the nation. The records of the Treasury Department exhibit the facts and figures necessary to settle the validity of the argument. By those records, it is ascertained that the amounts of specie stated below, were respectively *imported* and *exported* during the years opposite to which they are placed:

Years.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	
1829	$7,403,612	$4,924,020	
1830	8,188,964	2,178,772	
1831	7,368,345	9,014 931	
1832	5,607,504	5,656,504	
	$28,713,025	$21,774,264—6,938,761	
1833	7,070,368	2,541,853	
1834	17,011 632	1,629,256	
1835	13,131,447	6,477,775	
1836	15,400,881	4,324,336	
1837	10,516,414	4,952,730	
1838	17,747,116	3,508,646	
1839	5,573,263	8,775,443	
1840	6,052,333	8,417,014	
1841	4,908,408	10,620,044	
	$99,143,342	$50,133,505—49,009,837	

Thus it will be seen that in the *four* years during which the high tariff enacted in 1828, continued to exist, the amount of gold and silver imported into the United States, exceeded the amount exported only in the aggregate sum of $6,990,761, being less than two millions annually, and that in the subsequent nine years, from 1833 till 1841 inclusive, (the compromise act being all the while in operation,) the excess of importations over exportations, rose to the enormous sum of 49,000,000, being *five and a half millions annually.* These results would sufficiently establish the fallacy of the argument urged by the advocates of a high tariff, but it may well be remarked, in connection with the subject, that the United States are indebted to the principles of free trade, for *nine tenths* of the specie which has ever been found within her borders. The statistics of the country show that the United States Mint at Philadelphia, with its two southern branches, since the date of their original creation up to the present hour, have not coined a *one hundreth* portion of the specie currency with which the people of the Union have been blessed. Under the policy of the democratic administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, (from 1829 till 1840,) a surplus of more than *forty-six millions* of gold and silver have been brought from foreign countries to the United States, through the instrumentality of trade. And that amount is greater than the united internal resources of the Union have produced since the year 1821.

It is urged, however, that the United States should enact a protective tariff as a means of defence and *retaliation* against the corn laws of Great Britain. This argument is neither sustained by sound policy nor would its operation produce the ostensible design. Every candid mind must acknowledge that the tariff upon *bread stuffs* by which Great Britain 'protects' her landed capitalists, starves her poor, and discourages the importation of American produce, it must be admitted, we say, that the consequent injury to this country falls directly upon the people of Ohio and other *grain-growing* states.—Nowein what manner would a retaliatory tariff operate upon the *grain-growing* people of our state? Its operation is plain and its consequences of easy illustration. To punish Great Britain and 'protect' Ohio industry it is proposed to make the English manufacturers (through the medium of a tariff) sell their goods to the people of Ohio at a higher rate than they would otherwise have been asked, and at the same time enable the New England manufacturer to raise his prices in a corresponding degree! Thus it will be seen that instead of a retaliatory tariff benefitting the people whose sales have been injured by corn laws, they are made to pay a higher price for the articles of their consumption, and this, forsooth, is called *protecting* their industry and a measure of self-defence! To illustrate the inutility of a tariff by a case of easy occurrence; let an Ohio farmer with 600 bushels of wheat start for the seaboard, embark for a foreign port, each bushel of his grain worth $1 00 before entry, pay to a foreign custom house 20 per cent. tariff, exchange his grain for *six hundred dollars* worth of British manufactures, re-embark for the United States with his cargo, would he be injured or benefitted by a tariff imposed upon the commodity for which he bartered his grain and in which the *profits* of a year's labor were invested?

But the advocates of a protective tariff, in order to induce the agriculturalist to agree to the passage of a tariff, by which he will be required to pay a heavy per centage to the support of the manufacturer, alledge that it will operate beneficially to the farmer *because* the market for produce will be improved by the increase of manufactories. The argument, when reduced to a plain proposition, is simply this: the manufacturer offers to buy more of the farmer's produce *provided* the farmer will purchase his commodities at an advanced price: or, in other words, the farmer is to give the manufacturer 50 per cent. more for his clothes than they are worth, in order that the manufacturer may buy *the farmer's wheat with the farmer's money!* If such is not the operation of the tariff, or, if instead of operating wholly in favor of the manufacturer, it effects both with an equal hand, then it may well be asked how is either benefitted—neither having anything added to its profits? But the gain is in fact exclusively to the manufacturer, and the farmer by giving fifty per cent. advance to the manufacturer, has reduced the profits of his grain in the same amount.

In connection with the argument last considered, it is frequently asserted that a tariff will create a demand for labor. If such were the fact, it would constitute a more effective argument in favor of the measure than any which can be urged with truth.—The design of protective duties, is avowedly to supersede the importation of foreign productions by means of establishing manufactories in the United States. Let it be supposed then for a moment, that foreign goods to the value of $48,000,000 have been yearly imported to the U. S., and that the tariff law shall be such as to cause new American manufactories to spring into existence amply capable of producing the same value in goods. Now, candor will forbid intelligent statesmen from denying (and equally those politicians who have asserted that the U. S. never possessed more than a mere pittance of gold and silver currency,) these individuals, we say, cannot deny that our foreign importations have been chiefly paid for in American produce. If this be the case, and it ought not to be doubted, let us ascertain how the change will affect the demand for American labor. By reference to the census table of 1840, it will be discovered that the aggregate sum of agricultural products of Ohio, during that year were (at the average price) worth nearly $43,000,000, being just equal to the amount of foreign goods which (for the sake of convenience only, we have supposed) has been annually imported from abroad. To the production of these forty-three millions of Ohio agriculture the labor of 272,579 persons was devoted. Now, we are next to ascertain whether (after discontinuing the purchase of foreign commodities and thus destroying the foreign market for our Ohio produce,) the establishment of manufactories at home would give employment to the 272,679 agriculturists whose produce had been formerly exchanged to advantage for foreign goods, or if not, whether the manufactories will create a market for their grain. By again turning to the census tables for the same year, it will be seen that in Massachusetts (our greatest manufacturing state,) the various articles of woolen, cotton, hardware, mixed, glass, paper, leather, precious metals, hats, caps, bonnets, and machinery manufactured in 1840, were valued at $43 646,408, and were produced by 39,323 persons, with the assistance of machinery. From these facts, the deductions is easily drawn that whilst new American manufacturing establishments are legislated into existence, capable of superceding the purchase of foreign manufactures for which the labor and industry of 272 579 Ohio agriculturalists are now exchanged with Europe, they create a demand for labor only to the number of 39,323 persons, whilst they destroy the former market for the agricultural products of 272,579 individuals!—But it may be thought that the new manufacturing establishments will afford a market.—A moment's reflection will satisfy every one that 39,323 manufacturers cannot consume the produce raised by upwards of 230,000 agriculturalists. Hence it will be seen that an increase of manufacturing establishments instead of creating a larger demand for labor and a ready market for produce; would *destroy* the demand for the first, and nearly wholly break up the other.

An examination of the tariff question in all its bearings, will convince an intelligent people that the clamor raised in favor of 'protecting American Industry' is a deception of those who employ it, not for the benefit of labor, but for the advantage of capital. To tell an individual that you are protecting his rights whilst you are curtailing his liberty, is not a greater insult to common sense than to suggest to an intelligent people that their industry is protected by being taxed upon all they eat, drink, and wear, for the undisguised support of manufacturing capitalists.

Is the blacksmith's 'industry' *protected* by a tariff which raises the price of the commodity in which he works?

Is the grazier's 'industry' *protected* by a tariff which makes him pay one dollar and twenty cents for an amount of salt which he heretofore purchased for one dollar?

Is the grain-grower's 'industry' *protected* by a tariff upon the instruments of his husbandry?

Is the mechanic's 'industry' *protected* by a tariff which increases the cost of his wife's and children's clothing?

Is the 'industry' of the helpless female *protected* by a tax upon tea, coffe, sugar, and the general necessaries of life?

Is the professional man's 'industry' *protected* by raising the price of his books and professional instruments?

Is the printer and book-binder's "industry" *protected* by requiring them to pay sixteen millions for an amount of paper which without one could be bought for thirteen?

In the honest laboring man's "industry" *protected* whilst he is made to contribute something towards the protection of others and nothing is contributed towards his own?

In fine, is the "industry" of the great body of community *protected* by taxing it for the benefit of the few! If not, then where is the apology for the passage of a tariff bill which legislates from the American people the privilege of making their purchases in the cheapest market, unaffected by the artificial influences of government interference!

The democracy of Ohio believe that by enterprize, energy and skill—and not by legislative bounty, American industry in all its varieties will afford itself the surest and most permanent "*protection.*" It is inconsistent with the equality of rights which is the life-blood of a republic, that any particular branches of industry should lay a tax upon the balance, or for the especial object of Government consideration. Each should support itself upon its own merits. It is unjust to make the poor man *pay for its use*, and in addition, defray the expenses of its production. It is ingenious in Congress to lay such a tariff upon paper as will enable the American paper manufacturer to add to his former prices a sum equal to the aggregate amount expended for annual labor in his employment. That such a thing is in effect proposed, and that such would be its operation, may be clearly established.

Let us illustrate the proposition by glancing at the statistics connected with the manufacturing of paper in Ohio. By the census tables for 1840, it will be seen that in our own state, there are 14 paper mills or manufactories—that these establishments make an aggregate amount of paper of an annual value equal to $360,000—and that the whole number of persons employed in its manufacture is 305. By the application of a simple rule of arithmetic, it will be seen that each mill affords an average employment to 22 persons and turns out paper to the annual aggregate value of $25,000. It is proposed to protect American paper by laying an additional duty of 20 per cent upon all foreign paper which is now sold upon equal terms with the article produced by the mills in Ohio. As has already been seen, each establishment in this state employs (on an average) 22 persons and makes paper of an average value of 25,000. Now a tariff of 20 per cent upon twenty-five thousand dollars worth of paper would add $5,000 to its selling price. This amount divided by 22 (the average number of persons in each mill,) would give a dividend of $227—being upwards of *one dollar per day* to each hand employed, and a gross amount more than equal to the cost of the entire manual labor employed in the mill. Thus it will be seen, that the operations of a tariff upon the article of paper would cause *the public* to defray the *expenses* of the manufacture of the article and give the owner of the establishment the gross amount of sales. But the operation of a tariff does not stop there; for whilst the expenses of the manufacturer are defrayed by a tax upon the public, he is constantly engaged in amassing the profits of the sales, soon to be devoted to the purchase of machinery which is destined to supercede the necessity of *five sixths* of the manual labor engaged, and thus throw out of employment the very persons whose "industry" tariff laws are said to *protect*, and destroy the market for produce which they are alleged to create! After all this has taken place, *the wages*, formerly devoted to the payment of manual labor, are added to the gains of the master manufacturer: the whole operation tending daily to remove his condition further from that degree of equality in which republican liberty alone can flourish.

In concluding this subject, let it be expressly understood that whilst the Democracy of Ohio protest against the doctrine held by the federal party, that a tariff affords protection to American industry, they cheerfully assent to the necessity of increased tariff duties to wipe out the mammoth debt which (since the 4th of March 1841,) has been increased from five millions to five times that amount.

Poetic Comparison.—The following is the first effort of a young son of soag:

Oh! how dismal and how dark,
Are the stomick of a shark—
But darker yet, more dismal still,
Am a dose of Brandreth's pill!
I took a dose—I thought I was a goner—
So thot the whole that swallowed Joner!

---

*One of the leaders of the west.

THE MORMON BIBLE.

The Boston Recorder of last week contains the following singular development of the origin and history of the Mormon Bible. It accounts most satisfactorily for the existence of the book, a fact which heretofore it has been difficult to explain. It was difficult to imagine how a work containing so many indications of being the production of a cultivated mind, should be connected with a knavery so impudent and a superstition so gross as that which must have characterized the founders of this pretended religious sect. The present narrative, which, independently of the attestations annexed, appears to be by no means improbable, was procured from the writer by the Rev. Mr. Stowe, of Hollis-ton, who remarks that he had occasion to come in contact with Mormonism in its grossest forms." It was communicated by him for publication in the Recorder.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Origin of the "Book of Mormon" or Golden Bible."

As this book has excited much attention, and has been put, by a certain new sect, in the place of the sacred Scriptures, I deem it a duty which I owe to the public to state what I know touching its origin. That its claims to a divine origin are wholly unfounded, needs no proof to a mind unperverted by the grossest delusions. That any sane person should rank it higher than any other merely human composition, is a matter of the greatest astonishment; it is received as divine by some who dwell in enlightened New England, and even by those who have sustained the character of devoted Christians. Learning recently that Mormonism has found its way into a church in Massachusetts, and has impregnated some of its members with its gross delusions, so that excommunication has become necessary, I am determined to delay no longer doing what I can to strip the mask from this monster of sin, and to lay open this pit of abominations.

Rev. Solomon Spaulding, to whom I was united in marriage in early life, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was distinguished for a lively imagination and a great fondness for history. At the time of our marriage he resided in Cherry Valley, New York. From this place we removed to New Salem, Ashtabula county, Ohio; sometimes called Conneaut, as it is situated on Conneaut creek. Shortly after our removal to this place, his health sunk, and he was laid aside from active labors. In the town of New Salem are numerous mounds and forts supposed by some to be the dilapidated dwellings and fortifications of a race now extinct. The ancient relics arrested the attention of the new settlers and became objects of research for the curious. Numerous implements were found, and other articles evincing great skill in the arts. Mr. Spaulding being an educated man and passionately fond of history, took a lively interest in these developements of antiquity: and in order to beguile the hours of retirement, and furnish employment for his lively imagination, he conceived the idea of giving a *historical sketch of this long lost race.* Their extreme antiquity of course would lead him to write in *the most ancient* style, and as the Old Testament is the most ancient book in the world, he imitated its style as nearly as possible. His sole object in writing this *historical romance*, was to amuse himself and his neighbors. This was about the year 1812. Hull's surrender at Detroit occurred near the same time, and I recollect the date well from that circumstance. As he progressed in his narrative, the neighbors would come in frequently to hear portions read, and a great interest in the work was excited among them. It chanced to have been written by *one of the last nation*, and to have been *recovered from the earth*, and assumed the title of "Manuscript Found." The neighbors would often inquire how Mr. S. progressed in deciphering "the manuscript," and when he had a sufficient portion prepared he would inform them, and they would assemble to hear it read. He was enabled from his acquaintance with ancient history and the classics, to introduce *many singular names*, which were particularly noticed by the people, and could be easily recognized by them. Mr. Solomon Spaulding had a brother, Mr. John Spaulding, residing in the place at the time, who was perfectly familiar with this work, and repeatedly heard the whole of it read.

From New Salem we moved to Pittsburgh Pa. Here Mr. S. found an acquaintance and friend in the person of Mr. Patterson, an editor of a newspaper. He exhibited the manuscript to Mr. P., who was very much pleased with it, and borrowed it for perusal. He retained it a long time, and informed Mr. S. that if he would make out a preface and title-page, he would publish it, and it might be a source of profit. This Mr. S. refused to do, for reasons which I cannot now state. Sidney Rigdon,* who has figured so largely in the history of the mormons, was at this time connected with the printing office of Mr. Patterson, as is well known in that region, and Rigdon himself has *frequently* studied. Here he had ample opportunity to become acquainted with Mr. Spaulding's manuscript, and to copy it if he chose. It was a matter of notoriety and interest to all who were connected with the printing establishment. At length the manuscript was returned to its author, and soon after we removed to Amity, Washington county, Pa., where Mr. S. deceased in 1816. The manuscript then fell into my hands and was carefully preserved. It has frequently been examined by my daughter, Mrs. M'Kenstry, of Monson, Mass. with whom I now reside, and by other friends. After the "Book of Mormon" came out, a copy of it was taken to New Salem, the place of Mr Spaulding's former residence, and the very place where *'manuscript found'* was written. A woman preacher appointed a meeting there, and in the meeting read and repeated copious extracts from the book of Mormon. The historical part was immediately recognized by all the older inhabitants as the identical work of Mr. Spaulding, in which they had been so deeply interested years before. Mr. J. Spaulding was present who is an eminently pious man, and recognized *perfectly* the work of his brother. He was amazed and afflicted that it should have been perverted to so wicked a purpose. His grief found vent in a flood of tears: and he arose on the spot and expressed in the meeting his deep sorrow and regret that the writings of his deceased brother should be used for a purpose so vile and shocking. The excitement in New Salem was so great that the inhabitants had a meeting, and deputed Dr. P. Hurlbut one of their number, to repair to this place & to obtain from me the original manuscript of Mr. Spaulding, for the purpose of comparing it with the Mormon Bible to satisfy their own minds and to prevent their friends from embracing an error so delusive. This was in the year 1834. Dr. Hurlbert brought with him an introduction and request for the manuscript, signed by Messrs. Henry Lake, Aaron Wright and others, with all whom I was acquainted, as they were my neighbors when I resided in New Salem.

I am sure that nothing could grieve my husband more than the use that has been made of his work, were he now living. The air of antiquity which was thrown around the composition doubtless suggested the idea of converting it to purposes of delusion. Thus a historical romance, with the addition of a few pious extracts from the sacred Scriptures has been construed into a new Bible, and palmed off upon a company of poor deluded fanatics as divine. I have given the previous brief narration, that this work of deep deception and wickedness may be searched to the foundation, and its author exposed to the contempt and execration he so justly deserves.

MATILDA DAVISON.

Rev. Solomon Spaulding was the first husband of the narrator of the above history. Since his decease she has been married to a second husband by the name of Davison.—She is now residing in this place is a woman of irreprochable character, and an humble Christian, and her testimony is worthy of implicit confidence.

A. ELY, D. D.
Pastor of Cong. Church in Monson,
D. R. AUSTIN,
Principal Monson Academy.
Monson, Mass. April 1, 1839.

Hogg's Tales.—A great deal of fun has been perpetuated on Hogg's Tales, the last we have seen is the following:

'Are you fond of Hogg's Tales,' said a rather verdant miss, to a shepherd. 'Yes, I likes 'em roasted, wi' salt on 'em,' was the response. 'No—but I mean—have you read Hogg's Tales.' 'Nan,' and the bumpkin, 'our hogs are all white or black—I dint think there is a red one among 'em.'

Another Yelo.—A fond father the other day, wishing to form an alliance between his stupid lubberly son and a fine young lady of his acquaintance, sent him to her with the following note:

'Dear Madam—Allow me to present my *Bill* for your acceptance.'

The lady sent the spooney back to his father with the following reply:

'Dear sir—Your Bill is vetoed.'—*N. Y. Atlas.*

Look Sharp.—We feel it our duty to caution our country friends against being imposed upon with a sort of trunk bearing some resemblance to the small notes of our State Bank, but which are nothing more than so many notes of individuals, payable in Canal Extension scrip. There is a considerable amiphot of this kind of paper in circulation. It is even worse than the scrip itself and that is bad enough in all conscience.—*Tippecanoe Jour.*

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.—A western paper says that young ladies who are accustomed to reading newspapers are always observed to possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, and invariably make good wives; while, on the other hand those who read nothing, or what is far worse, novels, are generally unfit for either society or domestic cares, and their company is by little short of by either sex, farther than the rules of common civility actually require.

An appropriate Custom.—It is the universal practice, we believe, for all our men of war, in going up the Potomac to salute the venerated mansion of the Father of his Country in passing—an honor which was paid to it by Captain Newton on a late occasion. Even the enemy in ascending the Potomac in 1814 to fire the capital, forgot for a moment his savage intent and paused to honor the resting place of Washington. It is a ceremony which we hope will continue throughout all time. There is sublimity in the echoing of the cannon's roar around the resting place of the hero and the patriot; and the associations it calls up are lofty and unsubling.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

NAPOLEON AT WATERLOO.

BY J. L. RUSSELL.

"The glory of our arms set in the same field where, twenty-three years before, it began to increase."—*Mem. from St. Helena.*

Those who saw Napoleon at Chantereii, and subsequently at Waterloo, have not failed to remark the anxiety and watchfulness of his expression, contrasted with that of former campaigns. His dark grey eye had not lost its peculiar fire, but there was still a degree of nervous restlessness of manner, before unnoticed in 'Le Grand Homme.'

The field of Waterloo was one eminently favorable as the scene of military operations, presenting equal advantages to either party in the last great struggle between France and the Allies. Magnificent was the sight presented to the spectator, on the morning of the 18th of June 1815. Two mighty armies reposing in their strength awaited eagerly the signal for the fray. Veterans told to crowds of admiring youth tales of strife and prowess in the fatal field; the conscript listened with brightening eye to the glorious successes of their chieftain, then turned his longing sight upon his own sunny valley, where the shout of the foeman and avenger was yet unheard. But the roseville has called to arms—the neighing steeds already snuff the battle from afar. The emperor passes the extended front, giving his last injunction to his troops. 'Frenchmen stand firm, your country beholds you. On the fortunes of the day hang your fate and mine!' The battle cry of vive L'Emperor arises from the throng, as the music from a thousand bands, and the shrill trumpet's call, proclaims all ready for the charge; the majestic tri color of France waves on high, while her eagles soar in triumph above the scene. And now the morning sun breaks out from yonder cloud, lighting with resplendent hues the array of battle, and the pomp of arms. At the same time a darkening shadow passed over the British line and the dark forests of Hougmont. The Frenchmen hail the omen. Infuriate horsemen with shouts of vengeance, brandish their sabres high in air and speed in overwhelming torrents upon the foe.

The French Eagle trembles before the Lion of St George. The emperor exasperated by the destruction of his best troops, thus left his stand at the observatory and is now leading the nineteenth charge of the Grenadier Guards. At this eventful moment the Prussian forces appear on the edge of the plain. Again they fall before the iron storm of the allies; the old soldiers of France and Italy!—the conquerors on every field from the foundation of the Gis-Alpine republic to the victory of Moscow! even they, must bow to a mightier foe. Napoleon mounted on a white Arabian takes a last survey of the field; on the left is the division of the National Guard under Cambronne. The imperial banner, inscribed with Honeur—et Valeur, and the victories of Ulm, Eylau, Friedland, Jena, Wagram, and Austerlitz, floats proudly as in days of triumph, when it waved from the heights of Raibabon or the citadel of Moscow. He sees that all is lost. The reins are dropped from his nerveless grasp, despair settles on his brow; he waits for the fatal shot to lay him with the dead. He would not survive the defeat of his brave old guard! The Aide implore him to leave the scene of danger; wounded and dying men rouse from the sleep of approaching death; beseech their Emperor to fly for safety.—For once he is persuaded:

Muffled in a cavalry cloak, a solitary horseman is seen winding along the road to Genappe. Not a cuirassier, not one of his guard attend him now! He whose hand was against every man, finds every man's against him.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cantillion and its vicinity, held the 6th day of August, 1842, for the purpose of making arrangements for the improvement of the State road connecting the above place with Fort Wayne in Allen County. The object of the meeting having been made known, Anthony Pitman was called to the chair, and Joel Evans appointed Secretary.

Calvin Stanton then read an address prepared for the occasion, setting forth the advantages to be derived from having a good road to connect the two places, and the propriety and necessity of the perseverance and untiring efforts of every interested citizen to make one.

On motion of Nathan Vail, the president appointed Thomas Edmundson, Michael Shanks, Joseph Gains, Joseph Whitaker, and Ellis Davis, Esq'rs, a committee of five to propose and submit to the meeting the names of three individuals to view the road and determine where labour is most necessary, and also to have the supervision of what voluntary labor shall be put on that part of the road coming under their jurisdiction as superintendents, who after retiring a few minutes reported the names of Eli Q. Davis, Joseph J. Paxson and Joseph Wilson, Esq'rs, which report on motion of Wm. Edmundson, was received, and they appointed superintendants.

On motion of Isaac P. Haines, it was resolved that work that may be subscribed be done between the 22d of August and 15th of September, 1842. With a provision to extend a privilege to those whose circumstances will not permit their attendance at that time, to have until the first of November to complete the amount subscribed.

The following form of a subscription was drawn up by the Secretary and on motion of B. F. Davis, was adopted as a general subscription.

We the undersigned citizens of Jay and the adjoining counties feeling desirous that there should be a good road from Camden, Jay Co. to Fort Wayne, in Allen Co., Ind., do hereby agree to perform the amount of labor annexed to our names, between the 22d of August and 15th of September, 1842, under the supervision of Eli Q. Davis, Joseph J. Paxson and Joseph Wilson, who were appointed to that station at a meeting held for that and other purposes on the 6th day of Aug. 1842, agreeable to previous notice.

On motion of Ellis Davis, the chair appointed John Guiger, Knes Lewis, Wm. Edmundson, Michael Shanks, and John Michener a Committee of five to procure subscriptions, with instructions to report to the Board of Superintendents on the 15th inst.

On motion of Ellis Davis, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, and Secretary, and published in the Fort Wayne Times, and Sentinel.

On motion of Eli Q. Davis, the meeting adjourned to meet again on the 1st Saturday in November at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ANTHONY PITMAN.
JOEL EVANS, Sec'y.
Camden, Aug. 6, 1842.

For the Sentinel.

Mr. Egan:—I have no desire to involve your paper in a religious controversy, and should be sorry to see it so far diverted from its proper sphere; but justice to myself would seem to demand that I should ask you to publish this communication.

The course pursued by the Rev. gentleman of the St. Augustine Church is very singular. I am at a loss to know why he should resort to the public prints, to define the position of his friend. His first production was strange, but the second is strange still. The correspondence between Mr. Shawe and myself was private. How could it be necessary to make known the fact, that he had received a letter from a gentleman on the subject of a discussion, when the public knew nothing concering it. Such an officiousness shows "weakness in the cause" which it is intended to bolster up.—In the declaration, "*when formally asked a few days back, if he would consent to a public debate,*" he cannot refer to me because I never asked Mr. Shawe such a question.—The conversation which I had with that gentleman related to his having given a challenge. That he denied.

I regard the conduct of Mr. Shawe in not answering my letter as designed to evade a meeting, and the quibbling of Mr. Benoit as an attempt to cover his retreat. The reasons of this judgement, I will now give.

1st. The reason which is stated establishes the fact. What if the letter did assume that which the Rev. Gentleman has uniformly disclaimed? Is that a sufficient reason for not responding to that effect to the writer? Surely every one will see that the proper way would have been to inform me of that fact by letter. And did not courtesy demand that he should have done so? Why call upon a third person to give the reason of silence to the public and not to me? Was he afraid to respond in the usual way, lest the objection should be unviated, and consequently the meeting take place? And did he not observe to the gentleman who delivered my letter to him, that he would answer? Then if the reason assigned by Mr. Benoit is the true one, there must have been an intention to avoid a meeting.

2d. But the letter does not place the Rev. gentleman in a position which he has not formely disclaimed. I understand him to disclaim having given a challenge, and seeking religious controversy. But did he disclaim being willing under certain circumstances, to engage in a public debate?—When he said he would do so if the matter was brought forward in a formal manner, I understood his making a proposal, and signifying his willingness to do so lest his cause should suffer. If he did not regard himself as making a *proposal*, how could he expect to have an opportunity afforded him, to save his religion from suffering detriment? He could not have expected to be challenged by me, because he knew before hand what my sentiments were. And if he did, could he expect me to turn polemical gladiator and challenge him to combat, just to afford him the occasion to save his cause from opprobrium. I have always regarded his declarations from the pulpit as designed for popular effect, and have believed that he intended it to be understood as a proposal.

Mr. Benoit's insinuations against my integrity, I regard so unbecoming a christian minister, that I cannot descend to notice them.

A. T. RANKIN.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 29, '42.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1842.

Another Veto.—A trap has been set for another veto, and it will undoubtedly catch it.

The election Bill has been reported in the Senate, and will pass. This bill disfranchises those States which neglect or refuse to elect members by *single districts*, under the Apportionment bill. The president explained, in his reasons for signing the Apportionment Bill, that he considered the districting clause *to be advisory*, not mandatory. He cannot doubt that this law is intended to be mandatory, and intended to enforce the execution of the other.

The majority of Congress, and the election of President, may both depend on the execution of these laws! In this case we shall have more disorganization, and confusion, than we have now.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Wise, made last evening, to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution of Mr. Adams from the committee on the Veto Message, had been negatived.

Mr. W. asked Mr. Botts why he did not now bring forward his promised articles of impeachment?

Mr. Botts said he would do it in his own good time. He gave notice that he would prosecute the matter at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to pass an other revenue bill, the same as that which recently passed both Houses of Congress, and has been returned by the President with his objections to this House, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports and for other purposes," with the exception of the 27th section of said bill which repeals the proviso to the land distribution act, and so modified as to make tea and coffee, imported in American vessels, free from duty, and that the Committee of Ways and Means be, and are hereby instructed to report such a bill to this House with all convenient despatch.

Mr. Fillmore explained that he was instructed to report this resolution by a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means. It was too late to mature a new bill. The object was to test the sense of the House as to this. He would himself vote on the resolution.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and was rejected, yeas 86, nays 114.

There were fourteen members present who did not vote.

A negotiation was opened on Friday on the part of the Calhoun men to settle the Revenue question. They offered, it is said, to continue in force, for two years, the medium rate of duties between 1832 and 1842. The offer was rejected.

August 20th.

The proceedings of the House, yesterday, on the revenue question, though they may throw some light on the character of the difficulties which attend the settlement of that question, do not afford any reasonable hope that the obstacles will be removed.

The propositions which are to be offered, after these have failed, promise no better to sulls. We then come back to Mr. Barnard's Bill legalizing the duties which the Judiciary Committee assume to have expired on the 30th of June, and to have been revived by the President without authority.

We cannot suppose that this bill can pass, by whig votes, after the adoption of Mr. Adams' report with which the bill is entirely inconsistent. Mr. Adams very earnestly protested against this bill on several grounds. He argued that it was intended, by passing this *ex post facto* law, to secure the President from the punishment which the House had decided was merited by him, for usurping authority to collect duties without law.

This impeachment was deferred, but in order to make the matter perfectly clear to constitute a crime, a more than mere misnomer of the President of the United States.—This could not be assumed as unquestionable law until the question was decided by the Supreme Court. That was the reason for not impeaching now. He also urged that no tariff ought to be passed at this time. We could not find a majority of the two Houses of Congress to vote for any law that would produce more revenue than the one now in operation by the executive will. Therefore no new law that could be passed would add any thing to the means of the Treasury.

Another objection to this bill was, he said, that according to his construction of it, it gave up the contest for the public lands.

On these grounds, it is presumed that nearly all the Whigs will vote against Mr. Barnard's bill, and many of the Democrats will also vote against it.

The inference from these circumstances is, that no revenue bill can pass, even should Congress stay here till the 3d of March.

Saturday night, Aug. 20th.

At last the Revenue Tariff question is to be settled finally, for this session. The Whigs have determined to agree to report the Tariff Bill now before the Committee of the Whole, and to take a direct vote on Mr. M'Kennan's proposition.

Mr. M'Kennan appealed to the House to take this course, and to put a stop to all further debate on the subject. There had, as he said, been one hundred and fifty speeches made upon it already. He intimated that he and his friends would not go beyond his proposition—that is to take the vetoed bill, excepting the 27th section, and the duty on tea and coffee.

There was the other day, a majority of twenty eight against this scheme, besides fourteen who would not vote, but vote up posed to it. Great efforts are now making to change a sufficient number of votes to carry it.

The bill will have a hard time in the Senate. It may be safely supposed that Messrs. Rives, Archer, Maugum, Graham, Preston, Berrien, Crittenden, Moorehead, Smith of Indiana, and White, ten Whigs, will vote against it, and it will gain but two democratic votes,—those of Messrs. Buchanan and Sturgeon. In this case, the vote would be 22 for it and 28 against it.

Washington, August 22, 1842.

THE REVENUE BILL.—The House went into committee between ten and eleven o'clock the morning, after having adopted a Resolution that all debate upon the Revenue Bills should close at twelve o'clock.

The House were in Committee of the Whole for an hour, and during this time there was a miscellaneous debate upon the several provisions of the Bill. Mr. Fillmore addressed some few remarks to the Committee which were listened to with profound attention. He stated that he had reluctantly come to the conclusion to vote for the Revenue Bill which had been vetoed by the President, with the 27th section out. He yielded his better judgment to the opinion of his friends and to the distress which prevailed in the country and was ready to vote for the bill.

Mr. Barnard's Bill from the Judiciary Committee was then perfected.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll's substituted Bill was then voted upon, and received but 89 votes!

The Revenue Bill with the 27th section out, tea and coffee among the free articles, and the Bill verbally amended, was then taken up by a vote of 99 to 67.

Before the Bill was reported, a great many efforts were made to amend it in various particulars. All the amendments were rejected and the only change was the alterations named.

The Bill was reported to the House, and the yeas and nays taken upon the Bill as amended in almost breathless suspense. I have never heard a vote recorded in more silence, or with corresponding anxiety. The vote was announced as follows.—

For the Bill,	102!!
Against the Bill,	99!!

This vote was on the substitute only to the Bill from the Judiciary Committee. It was, however, regarded as a test vote.

But one more of a test character followed and that was *to engross the bill*. The yeas and nays were ordered and the House voted down the engrossment by the close vote of *one hundred and one to the affirmative to one hundred and one in the negative*!!! The vote was received with a burst of applause by the enemies of the bill.

Mr. Thompson of Indiana, moved reconsideration of the vote, and this vote was reconsidered as follows:

Ayes,	105
Noes,	98

There is some hope, much doubt and great anxiety now for the business of the next hour.

POSTSCRIPT.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.—The Revenue bill has been ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 105 to 102.

The bill FINALLY PASSED—Ayes 105; (Whigs 82, Democrats 20, Tyler Men 3.) Noes 100 (Whigs 32, Democrats 65, Tyler Men 3.)

STILL LATER.

The Tariff bill was reported in the Senate on Tuesday, and several amendments offered, as a reduction of duties on iron, sheathing, cotton bagging, &c. There was much talk of an adjournment on Monday last and hints thrown out that if no adjournment was voted, the two Houses would be left without a quorum, after the manner of the Ohio Legislature. This would seem to indicate that there was not much probability of the passage of the bill.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1842

To Correspondents.—The conclusion of Mr. Chamberlain's Vindication will appear in our next. The "Second Number," of which he speaks, never came to hand, or it would have been published.

There seems to be something wrong among the post-offices between Goshen and Ft. Wayne. In addition to the above letter, another one, mailed at Goshen, for this office, containing money, was lost a few weeks ago. This matter ought to be investigated. In the good old days of VanBuren and AmosKendall the blame would have been laid on the lazy town postmasters.—Where should it rest now? Are all Capt. Tyler's deputies honest—are they capable? Or are there some hard elder hard cases among them?

Query: Was the postage on Mr. C.'s last letter paid?

☞ If any of our city subscribers do not receive the Sentinel regularly, they will please notify us of the fact. We have got a new carrier, and he has not yet "got the hang" of the business.

Wabash and Erie Canal—The Toledo Register states that water will be let into the canal to the foot of Flat-Rock in a week or ten days.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

The fall term of the Allen Circuit Court will close this day. The courts in the other counties will commence as follows:

In *Adams*, Sept. 5.	*Wells*, Sept. 12.
Huntington, Sept. 19.	*Whitley*, Sept. 26.
Noble, Oct. 3.	*Lagrange*, Oct. 10.
Steuben, Oct. 24.	*De Kalb*, Oct. 31.

FIRE!—*Supposed Incendiarism.*—On Friday evening, Aug. 26th, the barn of Mr. John Anderson, of Lake township, in this county, was consumed by fire. The barn contained 250 bushels of wheat, and a large quantity of hay and oats, all which were destroyed. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Mr. Anderson is a worthy, honest, and industrious man, and by this diabolical act of some demon in human form has been stripped of the proceeds of a whole year's hard labor. His case calls for the commiseration of his neighbors and friends. We sincerely hope the wretch may be detected, and receive the punishment he so justly merits.

Ratification of the Treaty with England.—The treaty was ratified by the Senate on Saturday, August 20. Yeas 39—Nays 9. Mr. Calhoun made a powerful speech in favor of the ratification, said to have been the most impressive ever delivered before that body.

Lord Ashburton has gone to New York, preparatory to embarking on board the ship of war Warspite. He is now, doubtless, on his way to England.

CONGRESS.—By the congressional news in another column it will be seen that there has been much confusion in Washington. The whigs have been unable to agree on any measure that would suit them, but were still afraid to adjourn without passing some revenue bill. They have at last taken up the vetoed bill, and having stricken out the distribution clause, and placed tea and coffee among the untaxed articles, passed it in the House. This bill, in the very same shape, has been rejected only two or three days before. The bill, as vetoed by the President, had previously been taken up and lost on its final passage—Yeas 91, Nays 87—not two-thirds. The report of Mr. Adams on the veto was adopted—Yeas 100, Nays 81; the resolution for altering the constitution was rejected.

Report of the Select Committee on the President's Veto.—Mr. Adams has made his report on the President's last veto. It is, as might be expected, tolerably severe on the President; and asserts, "the majority of the committee believe that the case has occurred in the annals of our Union, contemplated by the founders of the constitution by the grant to the House of Representatives to the power to IMPEACH THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES!! but they are aware that the resort to that expedient might, in the present condition of public affairs, prove abortive."

The following extract from this report may give our readers some idea of Mr. Adams' veracity, and enable that to judge what reliance can be placed in his statements; it also shows the spirit to which he allows his prejudices, or his spite to get the better of his judgment. After stating that the legislative powers of Congress have been for the last 15 months "in a state of suspended animation, strangled by the five times repeated stricture of the executive cord," he goes on to to inform us that—

—"under these unexampled obstructions to the exercise of their high and legitimate duties, they [the whigs in Congress] have hitherto preserved the most respectful forbearance towards the Executive chief; that while he has, time after time, annulled by the mere act of his will their commission from the people to enact laws for the common welfare, they have forborne even the expression of their resentment for these multiplied insults and injuries."

Perhaps this is meant for irony. If not, the *venerable* ex-President draws rather too strongly on our credulity. It is a notorious fact, that so far from "preserving the most respectful forbearance towards the executive chief," and forbearing "even the expression of their resentment," the course of the whole Whig party, both in Congress and out, has been one of unparalleled and outrageous violence. The President has been denounced in the most opprobrious terms, and compared with Benedict Arnold, Judas Iscariot, Nero, and others whose names are held in contempt and abhorrence. And yet Mr. Adams tells us of the respectful forbearance shown to the Executive chief!! What must the real friends of the ex-President think to witness him thus debasing himself to the level of a mere party hack, utterly void of all regard for truth or decency! They must feel that he has fallen from his high estate; and if not reduced to a state of dotage, that he is sadly misapplying his once commanding talents.

There is one portion of this report with which we fully concur, and to which the most of our readers will readily cry Amen! and also take such measures as will ensure its fulfilment:

"It is a cheering consolation to them [Congress] that the termination of their own official existence is at hand; that they are even now about to return to receive the sentence of their constituents upon themselves; that the legislative power of the Union, crippled and disabled as it may now be, is about to pass, renovated and revived by the will of the people, into other hands."

The report concludes with a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, making a "majority of the whole number" competent to pass a bill over the President's Veto, instead of two-thirds of those present, as now required.

The report was accepted, but the resolution rejected, only 99 voting in its favor.

Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Ingersoll, from the minority, also made counter reports.

Indiana Legislature.—We are still in the dark as to the actual result of the election in this State. It will be seen, however, that the State Sentinel feels confident we shall be able to elect a U. S. Senator. We are of the same opinion; as we believe that there are several Whigs elected to the Legislature who are pledged to vote for Gen. Howard. Four of the Whig Senators who held over, also, represent strong democratic districts, and will doubtless be instructed to support the democratic candidate for Senator.

We think it probable that we have a majority of two on joint ballot. This, though not as much as we had reason to expect before all the returns reached us, show that the State is regenerated, and may now be set down as democratic. Of the members elected this year we have a majority of 10 or 12—which, however, may be counterbalanced by the Whig Senators who hold over from last year, and the year before. This we think shows how the parties stand in the State at present. Although we crowed at the first rather more lustily than the occasion now seems to warrant, yet we do not feel that we can be fairly considered as having "hallooed before we were out of the woods."

PRICES OF FLOUR AND WHEAT.

Rochester, N. Y.	$4 25	75 a 80
New York	5 12 a 25	1 00
Philadelphia	5 12	95 a 1 00
Cleveland	3 75	70
Baltimore	4 94	1 00
Chicago	2 87	62
Cincinnati	3 87	40
Louisville	3 00	40
New Orleans	4 25	
Indianapolis		25
Lafayette	3 00	37
Toledo		66 a 68
Fort Wayne	3 75	44

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

State of Indiana. } ss.
Allen County. }

The Grand Jury, empannelled at the August term, 1842, of the Allen Circuit Court, beg leave to present to the Hon. Judges the following presentment or report.

That upon a careful examination of the affairs of said County, as far as time permitted them to make, they find much confusion and disorder, insomuch that a detailed report cannot be made, but would suggest at this time that the County Commissioners appoint some persons duly qualified, to make a full examination from the organization of the County up to the present time, and if the result of the examination should prove large defalcations, refusal or neglect to pay over public money, or other violations that may yet be reached, it would be a source of great satisfaction to the tax payers who have ever been burthened with oppressive taxes, with out satisfactory evidence that it has been faithfully applied.

In regard to the County buildings, the situation of our County is truly distressing.—Possessing as we do, one of the most wealthy and fertile counties in the State, organized nearly twenty years, and now without a Court House wherein to hold Court, or a Jail to hold prisoners, is truly a lamentable condition; and yet such are the facts.

What are termed the County buildings, in addition to the Court House and Jail, (if such they may be called) are a mass of worthless trash, unsafe and unfit depository of the public records. The Court House is well, is comparatively a heap of ruins, and the Jail must *essentially be nuisance.*

While we deeply sympathize with our fellow-citizens upon the present condition of county buildings, our unfortunate financial condition places us at a loss to suggest a remedy. It should, however, be borne in mind, that the only place in the County that can be obtained to hold court, is a church used for religious worship, the privilege of which was granted with reluctance, and is now about to be refused, and the County being a mere tenant at will, is soon likely to have a less suitable place (if possible) for holding court, than it has for holding prisoners.

The Grand Jury do not conceive the opposition heretofore manifested to building a Court House, as originating in any unwillingness to meet public necessities, but the disastrous failure of the first attempt, made several years since, has excited fears in the minds of some and doubt in others as to the propriety of immediate action [and the attempt might again prove abortive. But in order to remove objections that may exist, and without assuming any thing like dictation, we would suggest the propriety of the County Commissioners ascertaining as soon as practicable the best terms upon which County Bonds can be disposed of, and if an arrangement can be made that will not increase the present year's tax, which is the opinion of many, we doubt not an effort to build suitable public buildings will be unanimously sustained by the people. The Jail in an especial manner should be repaired or rebuilt. It has for years only served as an asssylum for the felon, exhausted from hot pursuit, until he availed himself of a little repose and then made sure his escape. In short, its walls have never had any terrors for the offender of the law, and the threatened punishment has in almost every instance proved the merest mockery.

In relation to the Seminary Fund, let the following summary suffice." The Clerk at the last session of the Grand Jury submitted the following statement, to wit—That the sum of $2628 62 1-2 had been assessed since Oct. 1838, in the Circuit Court, of which $217 81 1-4 only had been collected. That the amount of fines assessed by Justices of the Peace, according to their several reports, amounted to $222 76, of which the sum of $150 50 had been collected and paid over to the Seminary Trustee. The Clerk stated that of the balance of the uncollected fines, only $185 81 may be considered good. He now states in his present report that of the amount as reported good at the last session of the Grand Jury, *none* has been collected. As all of the original sum of $3823 62 1-2, or nearly so, could have been collected, either from the principal or bail, as there is no appraisement law to arrest the collection of fines, this must be attributed to official negligence on the part of some of the officers entrusted with the matter; in consequence of which upwards of *seven eights* of all the fines assessed since Oct. 1836, are reported as not collected or collectible and consequently are a total loss to the Seminary Fund. To the amount of fines previously assessed and considered good but not collected, the Clerk adds $44 in his present report, which is the whole amount of fines assessed at the last term of the Court, making the total sum of collectable fines subject to execution $239 81; which we sincerely hope will be collected previous to the next term of this court. In regard to the Fund previous to the present Clerk entering upon the discharge of his duties, he made to the last Grand Jury the following report: "As to fines assessed previous to Oct. 1838, I am not prepared to satisfy you as to the actual condition thereof, but will endeavor to ascertain specify its true condition." The Clerk states to the present Grand Jury that the Prosecuting Attorney was to assist in the investigation, and that it had not yet been made; consequently, *that* also remains as it did six months ago.—As this embraces a lengthy period, extending from the organization of the county up to 1838, it will require much labor, and we would suggest that the District Attorney appoint some legal person to make the examination, or at least assist in doing so.—When this is once done it will put a matter at rest which has been agitated by every Grand Jury for several years, and all to no purpose. The present available amount of Seminary Funds as appears by the Trustee's book, is $503 12. The law requires that all Justices of the Peace shall report semi-annually all fines assessed or collected the preceding six months; but we find the reports generally to set forth only such fines as are assessed and collected the preceding six months, and all old fines subsequently collected are paid over to the Seminary Trustee and never reported. This leaves a vacuum by their own reports that cannot be filled up by their showing, but must resort to the books of the Seminary Trustee for the facts; whereas the law contemplates and *requires* that their own reports should show it.

The law of 1842 requires that Clerks and Justices of the Peace shall pay over on the first Monday in August in each year, or within ten days thereafter, to the School Commissioner, all such fees as may have come into their hands at any time prior to the *preceding* first Monday in August, for any witness, juror, commissioner, appraiser, attorney, constable, sheriff or other person or officer whatever, which shall not have been duly demanded and paid over. The whole amount received by the Commissioner on the first Monday of August, as his books show is $9 94, of which sum $7 44 was paid by the Clerk, and $2 50 by Justices.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC D. G. NELSON, Foreman.
J. B. BLUE,
JOHN ROGERS,
HORNEY ROBINSON,
SIGISMUND M. BLACK,
WM. H. BROOKS,
NATHANIEL NOBLE,
JOSEPH C. SILVER,
JOSEPH BERKEY,
JAMES HUTCHINSON,
JAMES EMBREY,
OLIVER FAIRFIELD,
GEORGE BULLARD,
JOSEPH G. EDWARDS,
R. P. BROWNELL,
JACOB CAREY,
JOHN P. HEDGES.

Ordered to be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel and Times.

OUR ELECTION.—On a fair and final review of the results of the late canvass, we assure our friends abroad that there is not a particle of doubt but the Democrats will be amply able to elect a United States Senator in the place of Mr. Smith. Indeed, the Republicans give up this matter, and are ceasing about for some means to create division among our friends. This they will not succeed in accomplishing. So set down Indiana sure for a Democratic United States Senator.

We have heretofore classed the Hon. Mr. Tevis of Shelby county, as a democrat, because we supposed we had good authority for asserting that he would vote for a democrat U. S. Senator. We are now fully authorized to state, that Mr. Tevis will vote for Gen. T. A. Howard.

The Spencer County Chronicle says:—"The Wabash Courier puts down our Representative as whig: that may be right or not we don't pretend to say."

In the last Legislature, Mr. Proctor, they chussed as a whig, was not whig enough to hurt him much, and though we have no certain knowledge of his feelings, we think he is quite as likely to vote for Howard as for Smith or Noble.

Our friend Jones, of Bartholomew, is assured that this prompt contradiction of the assertion of the Journal, that he was pledged to vote for a whig U. S. Senator, was entirely unnecessary where that paper is known. —*State Sentinel.*

MR. ADAMS.—It is but a short time since that the ultra whigs seriously contemplated expelling Mr. Adams from his seat in the House, for having presented a petition to dissolve the Union. It was a monstrous outrage, and would, beyond doubt, have led to his expulsion, but for considerations of his advanced period of life, and the high station which he formerly held. It is now convenient for the very same men to place Mr. Adams in the front ranks to abuse the President, in consideration of his capacity and high gratifications for that delicate treat.

Let us go back however, a little, and ascertain what was the opinion which Mr. Adams entertained and expressed of his present employers. In his letter of Sept. 7, 1835 to Duncs J. Pearce, of Rhode Island, Mr. Adams speaks of the members of the whig party in the following emphatic and pungent manner.

"They have no honest principle to keep them together. Their only consent is a sympathy of hatred to every man of purer principles than themselves!"

The report of Mr. Adams himself on the veto is a sufficient illustration of this picture. —*N. Y. Union.*

From the Extra State Sentinel.

"All the Decency—All the Religion."—The following chaste and elegant language is made use of by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette of the 12th inst. "What say the moral and religious in this community (do the Cin. Enquirer) to such billingsgate, such villainous blackguardism!—And why used? Because the President refused to sanction the fraud which they attempted, by which a Bank of the United States was to be fastened upon the country, and a tax of more than 20 per cent. laid upon the necessaries of life, to raise money for distribution among the property holders and stock-jobbers."

"Speaking of Tyler! him! I wish I could write down the tone and gimpen that name give me whenever mentioned. An imbecile in intellect a scoundrel in principle, a hypocrite in profession, a liar in practice, and a trait'r at his font and mean as ever breathed the air of Heaven. If there is any political damnation he has reached its lowest depths. He is reaping a rich reward of infamy. A betrayed and injured people curse him as a faithless and unprincipled wretch. He has betrayed his friends, and reptr like stung those who warmed him into life. He has violated every promise, and proved recreant to every profession. In fine, he has proved himself to be a most accomplished scoundrel."

Add to this the pious doxology of Benjamin Watkins Leigh of Virginia, uttered some time since, but peculiarly appropriate here, to wit:—

"If Job were living in these times, he might be induced to pay homage to the Devil, curse his God and die."

Reviling Tyler, and cursing God! Who would not be a whig?

WHIG TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.—On the 3rd August the Tariff Bill being under consideration in the Senate, Mr. McRoberts moved an amendment to include Tea and Coffee among the free articles. The question was taken separately on making Tea and Coffee free articles, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Colquitt, Fulton, King, Linn, M'Roberts, Sevier, Smith of Ct., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Wright, Woodbury, Young—20. All democrats.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of In. Sprague, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—27. All whigs.

So the duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem is imposed on the articles of Tea and Coffee, by the whig majority in Congress. Keep it before the people.

BREAD STUFFS IN ENGLAND.—Within the last twelve years, England has imported for consumption seven hundred and fifty millions bushels of wheat, and five millions barrels of flour; more than half of which was entered at a duty of six cents and under, per bushel. In the year 1840, the last for which our statistical tables are made up, the United States exported—

	Bbls' Flour.	*Bu. Wheat.*
To England,	605,778	607,100
Brit. N. A. colonies	435,850	1,000,604
Brit. W. Indies,	232,239	333,733
Total,	1,270,473	1,707,545

This was more than two-thirds of the whole quantity of wheat and flour exported from the United States. If those things were done when England prohibited the importation of our bread stuffs, to feed her starving millions, what will be the amount of the trade now that her ports are thrown open?—*Jour. of Com.*

Every breeze brings on the wings some movement of the people in favor of Henry Clay for the next President.—*Whig Paper.*

His popularity is pretty much all wind.—*Bost. Post.*

A SENSIBLE MAN.—A man in Rochester, who has suffered from duns, makes the following proposition—that, in order to save time and unnecessary trouble he will stand one hour each day for a week at a certain corner of the town, where all who feel anxious to harass him quiet by asking impertinent questions may have the opportunity of hearing, always providing that the reminder of each day shall not be disturbed by applications of any kind. The plan is excellent.

The conduct of the Chief Magistrate of Ohio!—a picture for honest men to contemplate.

One of the most startling and shocking features of the late treasonable proceeding of the reckless partizans at Columbus, is seen in the reply which Mr. Thomas Corwin returned to the Speakers of the House.

They notified him *officially* that the minority had absented themselves, that the *Speaker's warrant*, in the hands of the proper officer of each branch had been served upon the absentees, that they claimed to have resigned, and have sought refuge in the protection of a mob. And they put these questions to *Governor* CORWIN;

1st Do you regard those resignations as in fact creating vacancies, so that you will forthwith order new elections? Or

2d. If you do not so regard them will you exercise your power as Executive to compel obedience to the Speaker's warrants?

To these questions not *the Governor*, but Mr. Thomas Corwin, as a private citizen, replied, that *when officially notified* of the resignations, he should consider of this duty—and that was very doubtful whether the power of less than a quorum *to meet from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members*, would warrant the employment of force to compel such attendance.

The reader will see at once that this was a paltry equivocation. But if it be conceded that the note of the Speakers was not sufficient official notice of the resignations—what will every honest and truth-loving man think, when he comes to find that Corwin the *Governor HAD* OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED of the resignations, although as *Thomas* Corwin he was not. Yes, the written resignations of these men, signed with their own signs manual, had been received and filed away in the office of the Secretary of State, and were there seen by a member of the House, who stands ready to establish the fact. And this fact Governor Corwin was bound to know—and we have not a doubt that he did know it, and that upon his suggestion they were withdrawn, to afford Thomas Corwin ground for the miserable equivocation of his reply.

Upon the second point raised, there could not certainly have been a doubt of his duty. The word compel has but one meaning and that is the using of just as much force as is necessary. Thus here it became the duty of the Governor to use, if as Thomas Corwin said, Governor Corwin was not officially notified of the resignations; for the power of the Legislature and its officers were exhausted when the recusants refused to obey the Speaker's warrants. But, says Mr. Corwin, the Governor had some doubts about the employment of force, and thinks the power to employ it is a question of the Judges.

Now, is it not shameful and shocking that the Governor of this great State sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, should be found leagued with a cabal of reckless partizans to trample down the Constitution, and be found evading his duty by such paltry equivocations, if not gross falsehoods, as these. Surely this is a new thing in the state, that honest men must feel their hearts sinken and their cheeks burn with shame, under the conviction that their Chief Magistrate has connived at, if he has not counselled, this daring deed of partizan knavery, and has resorted to such means to sustain it.

Keep it before the People.—That on the 12th day of August, 1842, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States by Charles J. Ingersoll, a democratic member from the State of Pennsylvania, *proposing to enact a tariff of duties*, in accordance with the prayer of the petitions before Congress, and sufficiently high to afford ample revenue for the just wants of the government, and afford reasonable protection to all the industrial pursuits of the people; and that said bill was sustained by the democratic party from the whole whig party of the House. *It is, therefore, now evident* that the whigs as party are willing to sacrifice the tariff interests of the country, and what they contend is essential to the industrial pursuits of the people, in order to distribute the proceeds of the public lands to *benefit the speculating, stock jobbing, and corporating interests of the States.*

It was asked the other day by the Hon. Abbott Lawrence of Boston, at what price he could afford to make cotton at the South? My answer was, that if a cotton planter was out of debt, under a specie currency, low State taxes and no tariff, that we could make it profitable at three cents a pound. I told him, it made in fact but little difference as to the price of cotton: cotton regulated the price of every thing else. We could then compete with India cotton and against the world. But if Bank paper regulated the price of property, and tariff duties regulated the cost of consumption, we could not afford to make cotton at the present price.—*Dixon H. Lewis.*

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF MONROE EDWARDS.—Mr. Zebulon W. Inman, deputy keeper of the criminal prison, having received sundry vague hints that Monroe Edwards, in prison, convicted of forgery, awaiting his sentence, had contemplated an escape proceeded yesterday to his cell to ascertain the facts of the case. On examining his cell and his trunk, he discovered a rope ladder, 60 feet long, with leather loops secured to it to place his hands and feet in, also a large iron grapple about two feet in length, to aid him in securing his ladder on the wall or fastening it to the same; also a small iron sledge hammer, a large wooden mallet, a number of large iron wedges, saws, files, cold chisels, punches, a number of keys and various other implements to be used for effecting his escape. In his trunk was thrown found a large pistol loaded, with a percussion cap on ready for firing in case of emergency. Mr. Homan has thus by his vigilance baffled the prepared attempt of this accomplished and successful forger to escape, and he was abundantly secured to await the further action of the law. How Edwards obtained those means to escape, and who were his accomplices, are matters yet to be ascertained.—*Courier.*

At an election for school trustees in Adams township on Saturday last, William Brown, S. Clinger, and Rufus McDonald, Esqrs. were elected by the following vote:

Wm. Brown	50	R. McDonald	35
S. Clinger	51	P. H. Clark	29

The contest was between Mr. McDonald and Mr. Clark, and though every effort was made to draw the line, the former was elected by a majority of 6.

A new plan for Paying the State Debts.—The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer contains the following notable project for paying the State debts. It is for the United States to buy their own lands of the States, and form a stock with the proceeds for the extinction of the State stocks. Hear his plan.

"It is estimated that the public domain remaining unsold East of the Rocky Mountains, amounts to about fourteen hundred millions of acres. Now, assuming this to be a correct estimate, let the General Government purchase these lands from the states at fifteen cents per acre, which would amount to the sum of two hundred and ten millions of dollars; for which, let a stock be issued redeemable in fifty years, and bearing an interest of three per cent., and then let this stock be divided among the States on the same principle that the proceeds of the sales of these lands are to be divided under the existing Distribution Law the Secretary of the Treasury being directed to exchange the U. S. three per cent for the stocks of any states which may be offered in exchange to the full amount of such state's proportion of the stock created. This provision would be necessary in order to compel Mississippi to pay her just debts, in which, as we before said, the honor of the whole country is concerned.

The annual interest on the stock thus created, would be six millions three hundred thousand dollars; while the General Government would ultimately be a large gainer by the operation. It would in fact be merely anticipating the contemplated annual distribution of the proceeds of sales, and this, too, on the credit of the combined credit of the States.

THE MILLERITES.—Mr. Miller is holding large camp-meetings in Massachusetts, and has many followers. A correspondent of the Boston Post says: "They intend holding another camp-meeting during the present month. They have now in the hands of the sail maker the covering for a large tent capable of accommodating five thousand people. This tent they intend to keep in constant use, transporting it from state to state, until the arrival of that awful day which shall reveal the Son of Man in the clouds of Heaven."

The Boston Trascript talks to Mr. Miller as follows:

"Is it not about time for Mr. End-of-the World Miller to find that he has made another 'small mistake' in figuring up the period at which sun, moon and stars shall decay? It will not answer for him to say that he has 'missed a figure' *after* the period predicted by him for the great event has passed.—Time, in this matter especially, must be taken by the forelock."

Arrival and Departure of Mails at and from Fort Wayne, Ia.

ARRIVALS.

Logansport, Ia., every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.
Maumee City, O., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.
Elkhart, Ia., Every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.
White Pigeon, Mich., every Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
Branch C. H. Mich., every Thursday at 6 P. M.
Pulaski, O., every Sunday at 6 P. M.
Piqua, O., every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.
Winchester, Ia., Every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.
Whitley C. H. Ia., every Saturday at 3 P. M.

DEPARTURES.

Logansport, Ia., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.
Maumee City, O., every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M.
Elkhart, Ia., every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 A. M.
White Pigeon, Mich., every Thursday at 5 A. M.
Branch C. H. Mich., every Monday at 6 A. M.
Pulaski, O., every Friday at 6 A. M.
Piqua, O. every Tuesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Winchester, Ia., every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Whitley C. H. Ia. every Friday at 6 A. M.

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putnam
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Mayeville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

FORT WAYNE MARKET—*Wholesale Prices, Corrected weekly by P. Kiser, Market Master.*

Bacon, hog round,	per lb.	3c.
Hams		4
Pork,	bbl.	7 00
Lard	lb.	4
Butter		6
Cheese		6
Veal		4
Fresh Pork	cwt.	1 50
Beef		2 00
Flour	bbl.	3 75
Wheat	bush.	44
Rye		31
Oats		12
Corn		18 a 20
Potatoes		12
Beans		75
Peas		50
Green Apples		50
Dried Apples		1 50
" Peaches		2 50
Cranberries		62
Onions		50
Eggs	doz.	4
Whiskey by bbl.	gal.	20
Salt	bbl.	3 00

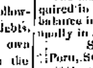
Land Sale.

THERE will be offered at public sale at the Canal Land Office at Peru, on Monday the 3d day of October next, all that strip of Land bordering on the Canal, known as the "Six Chain Reservation," except so much as has been relinquished to the Miami Indians, or reserved for the use of Water Power.

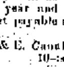
This strip extends through what is called the "Raccoon Reserve," on the Aboil, and also through what is called the "Five Mile Reserve," near Peru, except one Section adjoining town.—This land is divided into lots 6 chains long, including the canal, and 3 33 chains wide, containing two acres each, more or less.

One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, one fourth in one year and the balance in ten years, with interest payable annually in advance.

S. FISHER, Com. W. & E. Canal.
Peru, Sep. 1, '42. 10—ts



FORT WAYNE



FOUNDRY.

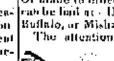
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Allen and the adjacent Counties that the above establishment is now in successful operation. All kinds of work usually done in foundries will be accurately and promptly executed.

Mill and Machine Castings of every description.

The following named articles will be kept on hand, and can be had at all times:

Lathe Irons, Fanning Mill Irons, Sad Irons, Waggon Boxes, Plough Irons, Wheel Barrow Wheels, &c. &c.

Or made to order and on as good terms as they can be had at Dayton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, or Mishawaka.



The attention of the farming community is particularly directed to Wood's Cast Iron Plough, a superior article; also a 1 horse Plough for weeding corn. All of which will be kept usually on hand. Stocking and repairing Ploughs will be done on short notice.

BOWSER, ORBESON, & STORY.
Fort Wayne, Sep. 2, 1842. 1y—10

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, to come forward immediately and make settlement, as they have stopped business for the purpose of settling their business.

Wheat will be taken at the highest market price in payment of debts.

Sep 3, 1842. 16—4w

Foreign Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 19th day of Aug. 1842, a writ of foreign attachment was issued by the undersigned Clerk of the Whitley Circuit Court, at the instance of W. Dodds & Sons upon the affidavit of Stephen H. Dodds against the lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods chattles, rights, credits, moneys and effects of one David Towsley. By virtue of which writ the following described tracts and parcels of land, to wit: The west half of the North west quarter of Section 23 and the south east quarter of the north east quarter of Section 22, in Township 31 north of range 10 east, containing 120 acres of land in all, situated in the County of Whitley aforesaid, have been attached as the property of the said David Towsley, as more fully appears by the Sheriff's return on said writ of attachment made and remaining in the Clerk's office aforesaid. And that the same will be heard and determined in due course of law; whereof the said David Towsley and all other persons concerned will take notice.

Attest, R. COLINS, Clk.
Aug. 25th '42. 3w—10

NOTICE

To the Tax Payers

OF ALLEN COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sum of twenty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation has been assessed for state purposes, Sixty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation for county purposes; and one and one fourth cents on each and every acre of Taxable land and fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars valuation on town lots with the improvements for road purposes; and also a poll tax of fifty cents for the state and fifty cents for county purposes for the year 1842.

The Treasurer or his deputy will attend at the usual place of holding Elections in Aboite Township on Monday the 26th September

Lake	Tuesday	27	"
Eel River	Wednesday	28	"
Perry	Thursday	29	"
St Joseph	Friday	30	"
Marion	Saturday	1st	October
Madison	Monday	3	"
Monroe	Tuesday	4	"
Maumee	Thursday	6	"
Milan	Friday	7	"
Adams	Saturday	8	"
Jefferson	Monday	10	"
Cedar creek	Tuesday	11	"
Springfield	Wednesday	12	"
Washington	Thursday	13	"
Pleasant	Friday	14	"
Wayne	Saturday	15	"

for the purpose of receiving such taxes. Persons neglecting to attend to the payment of their tax at the time the Treasurer or his deputy shall attend in their township for the receipt of taxes will have to Settle the same at his office in Fort Wayne before the 25th day of December 1842.

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE,
Treasurer of Allen County.
Fort Wayne Aug. 15 1842. 6w9

P. S. Treasury notes will not be received for either County or Road Tax.

☞The young man who left Fort Wayne in company with another youth, on Wednesday 17th inst., is requested to write immediately to his parents, to relieve their extreme anxiety concerning him. Should he fail to comply with this reasonable request, his want of feeling in this respect may conquer the extreme reluctance his father has to publishing his name and a full description of his person in order to get that information of his destination from others, that he neglects to give himself. W. W. S.

**Printers with whom we exchange would confer an obligation by copying this.

Aug. 27, 1842. 9

Notice to Tax payers of Wells County.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sum of twenty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation has been assessed for State purposes. Forty five cents on each one hundred dollars valuation for County purposes; and one and one fourth cents on each and every acre of taxable land; and fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars valuation on town Lots with the improvements—for road purposes—and also a poll tax of fifty cents for State and fifty cents for county purposes, for the year 1842.

The Treasurer or his deputy will attend at the usual place of holding elections, in Jefferson Township, Thursday, the 6th of Oct.

Lancaster,	Friday,	7th	"
Rock Creek,	Saturday,	8th	"
Jackson,	Monday,	10th	"
Chester,	Tuesday,	11th	"
Liberty,	Wednesday,	12th	"
Nottingham	Thursday	13th	"
Harrison,	Saturday,	15th	"

For the purpose of receiving such taxes. Persons neglecting to attend to pay their taxes at the time the Treasurer or his deputy shall attend in their township for the receipt of such taxes will have to settle the same at his office in Bluffton, before the 25th day of December, 1842.

A. HALL, Treasurer, W. C.
Aug. 27, '42. 9

JAMES LORING HUBBELL,

ARTIST,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WILLIAM BARBEE AND JAMES W. YANDES, having purchased an interest in the paper Mill at this place, of Daniel Yandes one of the late firm of Thomas & Yandes [which late firm was a few days since dissolved.]

The manufacture of Paper will be continued by the new firm of Barbee, Yandes & Co., who are determined to spare no exertions to supply the Wabash Valley as well as part of the north and west of our own and adjoining states with a superior article of all descriptions of paper, embracing

Blank book paper; letter and writing paper, plain and ruled; printing paper; envelope paper; Tea and wrapping paper, Bonnet boards, &c. &c.

The Mill being in fine operation and worked by experienced hands we are enabled to say that all orders will be executed with all practicable despatch.

Rags and Tanners scraps Wanted.

Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents in Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, FOOLSCAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, &c., which they will sell at manufacturers' prices.

N. B. Agencies for selling paper have or will be established with full supplies at all points on the Wabash river and Wabash & Erie Canal, where rags will be received and forwarded.

BARBEE, YANDES, & CO.
Aug 11, '42.

SHOT GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.



MADE and REPAIRED.

Gustave Reineke, GUNSMITH,

INFORMS the public that he has commenced work in the shop of MATHIAS HITZ, and intends to carry on the Gunsmith business in all its branches. Every description of Rifles, Guns and Pistols made or repaired in the most workmanlike manner at reduced prices. Machinery repaired. Shop on Main street, two doors west of the public square.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 27, '42. 9

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Allen Probate Court, I will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 20th of Sep. 1842, at the Court house door in the town of Huntington, Huntington County, Indiana, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: the North half of the South west quarter of Sec 14, Town 29, Range 10, being Canal land lying in said county near Dickey's Lock on the Canal. Also the upper half of a Section of land reserved to Pishewa a Miami Indian, and by him conveyed to James Godfroy, dec'd, lying on the Wabash river near the mouth of Rock Creek.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given if the purchaser give approved security.

W. H. COOMBS, Adm'r,
Of J. Godfroy, dec'd.
Aug. 27, 1842. 9

State of Indiana, } ss.
Huntington County, }

Huntington Probate Court, Aug. Term, 1842

James M. Bratton, Adm'r of the estate of Hugh O'Neal, dec'd.

vs.

The unknown heirs of said estate.

COMES NOW the said Administrator and files his memorial suggesting the insufficiency of the personal estate of the deceased to pay his debts, and praying an order of this Court for the sale of the real estate. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs of said deceased are not residents of the State of Indiana, it is therefore ordered that notice of the pendency of said memorial be given, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper, published in Allen County, Ia., for three weeks in succession, prior to the second Monday of November next that the said heirs may be warned to appear in this Court at the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in the town of Huntington on the second Monday of November next, to show cause if any they can why the said real estate shall not be sold and made assets for the discharge of the said debts.

JOS. WILEY, Clk.
Aug. 22, 1842. 9

TAR,

IN Two gallon kegs or by the gallon, for sale by R. W. TAYLOR.

50 BBLS. WHISKEY, cheap for cash at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.
April 23, 1842. 43

State of Indiana, } ss.
Steuben County. }

In the Steuben Circuit Court, Sep. Term '42

Jonathan Woodruff and Wm. M. Holmes,

vs

Jonathan Baldwin and Oliver C. Brown.
In Chancery.

THE said defendants Jonathan Baldwin and Oliver C. Brown, are hereby notified that the said complainants Jonathan Woodruff and Wm. M. Holmes, by Coombs & Leporte, Esq's. their Solicitors, have this day filed in the Clerk's office of said Court, their bill in Chancery against said defendants, and have also filed, the affidavit of a disinterested person, showing to my satisfaction that the said defendants Jonathan Baldwin and Oliver C. Brown, are non residents of the State of Indiana. And said defendants are further notified that unless they plead, answer, or demur to said bill, on or before the calling of the cause at the next term of said Court, to be holden at the court house in the village of Angola in said County, on the 24th day of Oct. next, the same, will be taken "pro confesso," against them, and a decree rendered accordingly.

JAS. M'CONNELL, Clk.
July 27, 1842. 5

Who wants to build a cheap House?

THE subscriber having some time since purposed building, went to work and prepared all the materials for building a house 38 feet long by 20 feet wide, which, as he is now obliged to postpone building for the present, he offers for sale very low. The materials consist of a lot of panel doors—door frames—window frames with sash already painted and glazed, to fit them—a lot of dressed siding—dressed flooring a lot of shingles, inside casings for doors and windows, and in fact all the Joiner's work necessary for a house of the above size, all of which he will sell at less than half the original cost. Apply at Mr. Tower's Cabinet Shop, or at the residence of David Bail. AUGUSTINE FORY.

Fort Wayne July 27, 1842. 5

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.
April 9th 1842. 43

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.

All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
H. B. STEVENS
Feb. 10th 1842.

To the American Public.

PROJECT FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

HAVING completed our vast establishment in all its parts, we are now ready to enter upon the magnificent plan we have long contemplated for the advancement of American and general literature and science, and to do something in our day and generation by modest memorial to future times.

It is useless to waste words, preliminary to a grand plan. Let us come to the point at once.

We propose to publish original tales, novels, travels sketches, poetry, or scientific papers, written by American authors. We propose to print and publish such works, in the shape of

Extra Literary Heralds,

just as often as they can be issued from our vast printing establishment, to the extent of once, twice, or thrice a week. The form of those publications is to be like that of the *Weekly Herald*—the price 6¼ cents per single sheet, and in proportion for each additional sheet. These works will be published in editions of 10,000, 20,000 or 30,000 copies, so as to give a cheapness that may ensure their extensive circulation and popularity.

The terms which we offer to all American authors are these:—The cost of printing and publishing, at the lowest cash prices, is first to be reimbursed out of the receipts—the profits, after this deduction, is to be divided equally between the publisher and the authors, as fast as those profits are received, weekly or monthly. The receipts on every new edition are to be divided on the same principle.

Now for the means, both *material* and *personel*, which we possess for carrying this *project* into effect.

We possess, in our own right a large building in the most central part of New York, in which are organized a most extensive printing establishment—and also a daily and county journal, unsurpassed in point of arrangements, order and efficiency, in any part of the world. We may enumerate the following as the *material* of this establishment:—

Material of the Herald Establishment.

1 Six-story brick and granite building, N. W. corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, 60 feet long, and 25 feet wide	$55,000
4 Hoe's double cylinder fast presses, throwing off from 3,000 to 6,000 copies per hour	14,000
4 Hoes patent presses	2,000
1 Hydraulic press—equal to a pressure of 500 tons	1,000
1 Steam engine	1,000
2 Steam boilers	1,000
Other presses	2,000
Printing materials, &c	3,000
Aggregate material	$61,000

All these materials are of the first quality, all perfectly new, and all paid for in cash. They are, therefore, in the most complete order for any enterprize that we may undertake for the advancement of American literature, religion, or science.

Personnel of the Herald Establishment.

1 Owner, editor, proprietor, prophet, head man, head saint, head savan or head devil, just as you please, (J. G. Bennett.)
9 Reporters, writers, or editors.
25 Printers, compositors, &c.
12 Pressmen, boys, &c.
8 Clerks, boys, &c.
20 Newsmen or carriers in the city of N. Y.
60 News boys of all ages in the city.
30 Agents throughout the principal towns of America and Europe.
90 News boys employed by agents.

265 Persons connected with the establishment.

All this vast quantity of *personnel* and *material*, is now engaged in the publication of the Daily and Weekly Herald, which has a circulation throughout the world of nearly THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES. We also note several other publications, such as the NEW YORK LANCET, &c. This vast business, now completely organized, is conducted on the cash principle. Thus, combined with energy, taste, tact and experience, is the source of its success.

It will be seen, therefore, from these simple facts, that we possess ample means to start an enterprise that may bring forward and patronize the first efforts of American literature towards a national independence, while we are restricted and set limits to the avarice and folly of British authors, who have, under the guidance of Dickens, formed a mean confederacy against this continent, and the progress of the age itself similar to that concocted in 1776 against its national rights. Cheap literature will multiply readers, and many readers will repay both publisher and author. We have means of issuing *half a million* of literary and scientific sheets per week, at a cost of 6¼ cents each—making $31,250, which, under the Dickens system of publication would cost $600 000, or more, and thus deprive the great mass of the people of literary food for their souls.

Such in brief is the plan we propose. We conceive it to be of more magnitude and importance than any project for the advancement of the age yet devised. It is a fit accompaniment to the vast advancement in steam power.

All persons wishing for further information, or wishing to engage in furnishing original manuscripts will address letters, *always post paid*, to the undersigned. Publishers of newspapers, throughout the United States and elsewhere, who receive the *Herald*, will please to publish this announcement *gratis*, at length, as a small requital for the many favors we have conferred upon them, in the shape of news and extras. Those who do not comply with this small request, will be considered rather unfriendly and ungrateful, and will be treated accordingly. Newspapers that we do not exchange with will do the same, and we shall open an exchange with them on a liberal and extensive footing.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
Proprietor of the Herald Establishment, N. W. Corner of Nassau and Fulton streets.
New York 5th August, 1842.

TIMOTHY, CLOVER, AND FLAX SEED, taken in Exchange for goods.
R. W. TAYLOR.
Aug 20, 1842. 8

In the DeKalb Probate Court, Aug. Term, '42.
Matter of the Estate of John Philips, dec'd.

NOW COMES the Administrator of said estate and makes his report in writing, by which it appears that the personal estate of said dec'd is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against the same.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel to the non-resident heirs of said John Philips, dec'd to be and appear in our said Court at the next term thereof and show cause why part of the real estate of said deceased shall not be sold, and made assets in the hands of the administrator of said estate to satisfy the debts against the same.

S. W. SPROTT, Clk.
Aug. 9, 1842. 9p

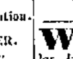
COOKING STOVES, and Hard Ware, for sale by R. W. TAYLOR.

500 LBS. Miamisburg Yarn, from No. 5 to 10 for sale by R. W. TAYLOR.
Aug 20, 1842. 8

ON COMMISSION.—20 Bbls Lake FISH, for sale at a bargain.
May 21, 1842. E. A. CAMPBELL.

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green brown and gray cloths at the cheap store
E. A. CAMPBELL.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.



THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.
Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

Land for Sale.

GREAT BARGAINS.

I HAVE for sale one thousand four hundred and sixty-four acres of choice Land in the County of Whitley, embracing all of Sections 6, and 35, and Fractional Section 7, South-west quarter Section 26 in Township 31 North of Range 10 East. The land will be sold at a lower rate than any other ever offered in the country. JAMES COOK.

Goshen, Ia. July 7, 1842. 3

FASHIONABLE

Millinery Establishment.



MRS. PAUL

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER,

Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style. Silk Bonnets kept on hand or made to order.

Indian Contracts.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at his office in the city of Fort Wayne, until the 22d day of September next, for furnishing the Miami Indians, at or near the Forks of the Wabash, with two thousand pounds of good rolled or hammered bar IRON, principally of bars suitable for horse-shoeing. One thousand pounds STEEL, (one half German cast steel and one half English blister steel.) One thousand pounds of good No. 1, six plug TOBACCO, and three hundred and sixty bushels of Lake or Syracuse SALT; and from three to four thousand RATIONS. The rations to consist of one pound of Wheat flour, and one pound of fresh beef, or three quarters of a pound of bacon, with two quarts of salt to the 100 rations—to be delivered from time to time during the payment, as they may be required, under the direction of an inspector, who will see to the weighing, quality, and delivery of the rations—and will also inspect the salt and tobacco. Each article to be furnished may be bid for separately, or all may be embraced in one bid, by stating the price proposed to furnish each article at. Payment will be made on the delivery, which will be required about the first of October next.

ALLEN HAMILTON,
Sub Agent to the Miamies.
Aug. 15, 1842. 4w8

OWNER WANTED for a Black Leather Trunk, which the subscriber brought from the Lafayette House in Lafayette, in his canal boat, to Fort Wayne, on or about the 20th May last. It is a common sized black leather Trunk, and had a card tacked on the top directed JOHN VARNAN. Said trunk has been opened and found to contain a quantity of Bed Linen, Towels, &c., two of which are marked with a lady's name in New Orleans. Also a Book, Life of Shakespeare, and some other books; a Lady's work box and a few articles of gentlemen's clothing. The owner is requested to claim and take away said Trunk before Monday the 12th Sept. next, or it will be sold to defray charges. The Trunk is stored in Dr. Evans' warehouse in Fort Wayne. THOS. J. PRICE.
July 30, '42. cow3t 5

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street and having refitted and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.
Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

Notice of the Erie and Michigan Canal.

THE Books for receiving subscription of stock for the prosecution of the Northern or Erie and Michigan Canal, between Fort Wayne and the confluence of the Elkhart river with the great St. Joseph river at Elkhart, will be opened on Monday the 29th day of August, (inst.) at the following places to wit: Fort Wayne, Auburn, Columbia, Angola, Lima, Union Mills, Augusta, Lewisburgh, Benton, Goshen and Elkhart town.

JOHN A. OGLERICK,
JOHN W. VIOLETT,
FRANCIS COMPARET,
Commissioners.
Aug. 15, 1842. 8

NOTICE.

Office Indiana Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, July 28 1842,

THE MEMBERS of said Company are hereby notified, that for the payment of losses by fire and liabilities sustained and incurred by said Company, since August 11, 1841, the Directors have this day ordered the following Assessment on the Premium Notes given to said Company, payable to the Treasurer on or before the *eighteenth day of September* next ensuing, to-wit:

On all notes dated on or before October 16th 1841, and not discharged, being from No. 1 to No. 2,401, both inclusive, *thirteen and one-half per cent.*

On all notes dated after October 27, 1841, and on or before December 28, 1841, being from No. 2,403 to No. 2,459, both inclusive, *nine and one half per cent.*

On all notes dated after December 28, 1841 and on or before January 24, 1842, being from No. 2,459 to No. 2,466, both inclusive, *eight and three quarters per cent.*

On all notes dated after January 24, 1842, and on before March 1, 1842 being from No. 2,466 to No. 2,482, both inclusive, *eight and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 1, 1842, and on or before March 11, 1842, being from No. 2,463 to No. 2,484, both inclusive, *three per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 11, 1842, and on or before March 12, 1842, being on No. 2,481 *two and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 12, 1842, and on or before March 22, 1842, being from No. 2,486 to No. 2,491, both inclusive, *one and three quarters per cent.*

Receipts for Assessments will be forwarded to Agents or other duly authorised persons, to whom Members are expected to make prompt payment. *Interest* will be charged on all assessments remaining unpaid on and after the 18th day of September, on which day they are payable; and at the expiration of thirty days from this date, delinquents will be liable to suit for the *whole amount* of their Premium Notes of the State bank of Indiana, and of the specie-paying Banks Kentucky and Ohio will be required for assessments.

In cases where members have *alienated* their Policies by sale of the assured property or otherwise, they are hereby notified that it is their duty to surrender the same for discharge, and to pay the amount due up to the time of surrender, agreeable to the requirements of the fifteenth section of the Charter, which must be enforced by the officers of the Company. This is so important a matter to members, that Agents are especially requested to call their attention to it, and to give the proper information in regard thereto. Policies for discharge should be forwarded through the local Agents, and addressed to the Secretary. *In no case will a Policy be discharged until the amount or amounts due on the Note up to the date of surrender be first paid.*

JAMES BLAKE, *Treasurer*

WHEAT will be received in payment of all debts due R. W. Taylor, or R. W. Taylor, & Co. R. W. TAYLOR.
Aug. 20, 1842. 8

Stop Thief!!—100 Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for the apprehension of a villain named Thomas Jacobs, who on Sunday last stole from the store of the subscriber a pocket book containing from 1500 to $2,000 He was formerly a driver on the New York and Erie Canal, has recently been in Little Rock Arkansas, and Memphis, Tennessee, and been a hand on board Mississippi steamboats. He is a small fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, rather round shouldered, sandy complexion, about 23 years of age, of genteel appearance and speaks French fluently. He had on a thin check frock coat, sattinett pantaloons, faded satin vest, and a pair of broad toed shoes.

The Pocket Book is a large calf skin one; the money is mostly of the State Bank of Indiana; there is also some State Scrip, and Canal Land Certificates; about $200 in Ohio money, mostly 10's; some of it on the Life and Trust. About $150 State Bank of Illinois. Three Ohio State bonds; and some New-York and Philadelphia bills. E. A. CAMPBELL.

Fort Wayne, July 30, '42. 5

BROOMS for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. W. TAYLOR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.
May 6th '42. 45

THE LADY'S

WORLD of FASHION.

A *new Monthly Magazine with the above title, embellished with the earliest Fashions from Paris and London, elegant Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, Lace Work, Embroidery, Music, &c. will be issued* early in December in advance of the other Magazines for January. The work will be devoted *especially to the ladies*, and will be issued in a style never before attempted in this country. It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of our best female writers, while the earliest fashions in all their varieties shall be correctly given;—so as to make the whole welcome at every fire-side. In the halls of the fashionable and the gay,—the home of the virtuous matron, whose own needle supplies her raiment, as well as the store and sewing room of the mantua maker and milliner.

The Main Design of the Work.

The prominent design of the Magazine will be to furnish in elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of those here, of the Monthly Fashions direct from Paris in London. The advantage of this to every lady, who makes taste in dress the least matter of life, will at once be apparent, and to the professional dress maker and milliner of the United States, the enterprise will be of incalculable advantage. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put to the blush every thing in the way of monthly reports of the Fashions heretofore attempted.

For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has matured his plans both in this country and in Europe prior to commencement. It has been a favorite project, and has been deliberately undertaken, and will be carried through vigorously. The first number will give an idea of beauty and real excellence of the plates.

Elegant Steel Engravings.

In order to render the work ornamental in the highest degree, and to make it a perfect *parlor companion*, and an *ornament to the center-table*, as well as entertaining in its literature, and useful in the style of the fashion plates, it is proposed to issue the most elegant Steel and Mezzotint engravings from the first artists in the country, illustrated by choice and entertaining stories of domestic life. To vary the style of illustrations, occasional *Lace Patterns and Embroidery*, got out in unsurpassed beauty and truth, by that excellent artist F. Quarre, Esq. will also be given; and to leave nothing undone, at times, will be given, the most popular and elegant Music of the day, Songs Gallopades, Marches, etc.

The Typography.

The work will be printed, on clear and beautiful type, on a page larger than any present three dollar Magazines, with fine margin, and strong, white paper, and will contain as much matter as can be compressed into thirty six large octavo pages.

Time of Delivery.

The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamships which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

To bring the work within the reach of all, it will be issued at two dollars per annum for a single, or three copies for five dollars invariably in advance, post paid. The cheapness of the work will be at once appreciated, when we state that the London World of Fashion retails in this country at $10 per annum, and the Lady's World of Fashion will include every variety in the same style of excellence.

TO CLUBS.—*Three copies for five dollars, Eight do. for ten dollars.*

Current funds, post paid.

Editors who wish an exchange, upon copying this prospectus, with the work for one year.

Address C. J. PETESON.
Ledger Building, Phila.

Western Farmer's own Paper.

The Union Agriculturist

AND WESTERN PRAIRIE FARMER,

Published at Chicago, Monthly, by the Union Agricultural Society, the organ of the Illinois State Agricultural Society and of other Western Societies.

VOL. SECOND, 1842.

The matter is prepared expressly for the *Western Farmer*; one half to three fourths of it being original, and the remainder selected from *thirty three Agricultural papers*, (every one in the United states, that is known to us,) and a great variety of other exchange publications and scientific works. In the first volume we published 130 communications, from practical farmers all over the West; and it is expected this year, the paper being more extensively known, that we shall be able to give many more.

The second volume is commenced with *twelve pages*, and contains more matter than any other agricultural paper in the United States. It is expected the subscriptions will enable the U. A. S. to continue it in this manner; the object of the Society being not to make money, but to furnish Western Farmers with a paper adapted to their wants at the least cost at which it can be published. But should the expense of publication not be defrayed, the number of pages will be reduced to eight, though when subscriptions will warrant it, twelve pages will again be given.

Engravings equal to those in any other agricultural paper will be freely used.

TERMS—One dollar per annum, *invariably in advance*. Six copies sent to one post office for $5. To make it an object for agricultural Societies to offer this paper for premiums, 50 copies be sent for $40. Also 50 copies will be sent to a county for $40, when the subscriptions are obtained by one individual.

The first volume can be had in numbers at $1, or bound for $1 37.

AGENTS—Postmasters are respectfully requested to act as agents, and to remit names and money obtained by others. Any friend to agricultural improvement in the West, is requested to act as agent.

ADVERTISING—Yearly advertisers will be allowed the use of one square of 15 lines upon paying $8 00 in advance. For other advertisements, $1 50 will be charged for one square of 15 lines or under for the first insertion, $1 for the second, and seventy five cents for each subsequent insertion.

Pedigree of stock, and descriptions of patent machines and improvements will be inserted in the body of the paper for $2,00 for a half column or less. For over half a column, $4 will be charged; over one column, $6, and so on. No communication, containing such information, will be inserted unless the money accompanies it.—Engravings must also be furnished the proprietor, when he wishes them used.

Postage must be paid on all communications.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh lot of Spanish Sole and Upper Leather—Shoe findings, &c.
TAYLOR & HUBBELL.
Aug. 19.

Moffat's Life Pills AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their creator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite to the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Feversare always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause the natural, healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitation, languid pulse, torpor of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious disorders is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out the contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; thus whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result, and when this state happens to be united with any other symptom of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitution. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phoenix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony, arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious combination.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquirers his address, and doubt his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts, though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. J. G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elixir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan. 26, 1841.*

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment for the Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof are so whelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*, (externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup, Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other long sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.
New York. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

PROSPECTUS
TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE

United States Magazine
AND
Democratic Review,

VOLUME XI, COMMENCING JULY, 1842
JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, *Editor.*

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them, may be particularly named: Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parke Godwin, Hawthorne, Doresac, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Cambreleng, J. L. Stevens, Tilden, Tasistro, Emmons, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson, being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages.—It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of—

Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky,
Hon. Silas Wright of New-York,
" James Buchanan, of Penn,
" John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina,
" T. H. Benton, of Missouri,
" R. J. Walker, of Mississippi,
" Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.
" C. C. Cambreleng of New York,
" Governor Dorr, Rhode Island,
" Porter, of Penn.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the proper objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *Five Dollars* per annum, *in all cases in advance*; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter, &c. The United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain *one hundred and twelve pages*, closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The portraits for the coming year, one of which will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the substantial and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay of least $2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, *will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.*

Committees or Societies on remitting to the publishers $60 in current New York funds can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally, in the state of New York, will be received.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (post paid) to
J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers,
4w   57 *Chatham street New York.*

State of Indiana, Allen County—ss.
Samuel Sowers, vs. Samuel Leard. } Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 13th day of July 1842, a writ of Domestic Attachment was issued by me Lysander Williams, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County of Allen, at the instance and upon the affidavit of Samuel Sowers, against the goods, chattles, rights, credits, moneys and effects of Samuel Leard, by virtue of which writ 4 Feather Beds, 6 Pillows, 3 Comforts, 3 Flannel Sheets, 5 Bedsteads, 3 Maps, 1 Settee, 1 Set of Chairs, 1 Bureau, 2 Tables, 1 Sink, and 10 Decanters, have been attached as the property of the said Samuel Leard, and that on the 20th day of *August*, 1842, at 1 o'clock P. M. at my office in *Wayne* Township in said County, I will proceed to hear and determine upon the said attachment, of which the said Samuel Leard and all other persons concerned will take notice.
LYSANDER WILLIAMS, J. P.
July 29, '42.   5

To the Merchants and Traders of the Wabash Valley.

THE subscribers have erected a large PAPER MILL, at Lafayette, Ind., and have spared no cost in obtaining the most approved Machinery and skill from the east; are prepared to supply the Entire Wabash Valley with every kind of paper wanted, on the most favorable terms. The Friends of Home Industry and Western Enterprise are invited to give us a call, and to save their Rags, which will be received in exchange for Paper or Cash at fair prices.
THOMAS & VANDES.
May 13, 1842.   1y46

In the Huntington Circuit Court, in vacation June 11th 1842.
Peter Rittenhouse, vs. Robert C. Crawford. In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 4th day of April 1842, the above named complainant by his solicitors, filed in the Clerk's office of the Huntington Circuit Court, an affidavit made by a disinterested person, by which it appears the above named defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Robert C. Crawford, of the pendency of said bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court to be holden in said county, on the third Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly. J. WILEY, Clerk.
Johnson & Slack, Sol's.
June 11, '42.

MR. CLARK will commence his second course of lessons in Geography on Monday, at his room opposite the Presbyterian Church.
Hours of attendance, from 9 to 11 a. m. and from 1 to 3 p. m.
Also an evening class from 7 to 9.

Indiana Home League.

A Few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Candidates and others wishing to show their partiality for domestic manufactures, are invited to call and buy.
SAMUEL HINTON.
May 20th 1841.

Coopering *Establishment.*

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfil any contract he may make.
Fort Wayne, August 20th '41   9

THE
LADIES' COMPANION,
A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGAZINE.
TWO ELEGANT STEEL PLATES IN EVERY NUMBER, THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC.
TERMS—$3 A YEAR IN ADVANCE—TWO COPIES FOR $5 IN ADVANCE.
Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is published monthly in the City of N. Y., and their established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to embellishment, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and their experience, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould, Caroline Orne, Mrs E. R. Steele, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, ula Miss Buchanan, Miss Mary Ann Brown (Eng) Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud, Mrs. Emiline S. Smith, Miss A. D. Woodbrige.

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, N. P. Willis, Theodore S. Fay, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Rev. Charles Constantine Pise. Samuel Woodworth, Park Benjamin, Henry T. Tuckerman, Rufus Dawes, F. W. Thomas, W. Gilmore Simms, Epes Sargent, Robert Hamilton William E. Tappan, George P. Morris, C. F. Daniel, A. M. Maken, Horatio Gates, John Neal, Seba Smith, Albert Pike, Isaac M'Lellan, Jr. Thomas Dunn, English, Wm. G. Howard, John M'Cabe, Henry E. Hurst.

Among the names of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given [illegible] to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progression of their country in that position in the world of letters, to which they have been signally instrumental in advancing it, and among them will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of women to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtue and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will be perceived are of the most varied character. By this it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the instructive and the amusing—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the magazine.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

Even in this important respect the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor; and in regard to its gorgeous engravings, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists, in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! *Scriptural engravings* are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a *port folio* of elegant steel engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS

are also given, illustrative of the changes of attire, in female costume and ornaments. These plates are not executed on wood, but are elaborately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures; for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion, to offer nothing to its readers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and an experienced and competent musical professor having the immediate supervision, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs. Above all, it will be made a matter of especial attention, to have every piece of music printed correctly and free from errors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Criticism upon the publications which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibleness; especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the receipt of the books issued by the most prominent publishing houses in the country, enables the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine, the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for perusal, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Under this head the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the Ladies' Companion pre eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary articles—the quality and [illegible] music—and the splendor of its pictorial [illegible]ments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The Ladies' companion is published at three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Two copies for five dollars, if current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar bill and credit will be given for the [illegible] amount.

All letters and communications must be post paid or they are not taken from the post office.
Address   WM. W. SNOWDEN,
109 Fulton Street N. Y.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved. S. C. Freeman is authorised to settle the affairs of [said] copartnership.
S. C. FREEMAN,
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.
April 28, 1842.   44

1842.   1842.



Pratt & Brownlee,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &c., *And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c, on the Erie Canal.*

REFERENCES.

A. Rindge, Barnard Card, & Co, S. C. Gray, E. T. Peaze, } New York,
Noyes & Hooper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co., Gelston & Evans, J. Nottingham, & Co. } Buffalo.
W. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Peckham, & Co. } Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Hunday & Halliday, Massillon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones, Evans & Hill. } Ft. Wayne.
Peter Anderson, A. M. Higgins, Strong & Miller, } Logansport.

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.
AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.
Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42.   43

St. Joseph Iron Works,
MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY INDIANA.

THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be intrusted to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patterns, they especially invite the attention of millwrights and others interested to their Works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments, and at as low prices.

The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.

Also—Bark Mills, Potash Kettles. &c.
Feb. 12, 1842.   6m

Great National Magazine!!!
Merchant's Magazine
AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW,
THE ONLY WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD.
Published monthly—$5 per annum in advance.
BY FREEMAN HUNT, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
No 142 Fulton street, New York.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community, and this respect differs in its character, from any magazine either in this country or Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work.

Its contents embrace every subject connected with Commerce and Political Economy, Biographical sketches of eminent merchants, and Essays from the ablest pens, on Banking, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, Trade, Commerce, and Mercantile Law, including important decisions in the different courts in the United States and England, form part of the contents of each number; together with official reports of all new Commercial Regulation and Treaties.

The Merchants' Magazine is also the repository for authentic Statistical Information of Foreign and Domestic Trade and Commerce, Banking, &c, collected from official sources, and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The following extracts are made from more than twelve hundred favorable notices of the work in the possession of the publisher:

To persons who desire to obtain cheaply sound and ample knowledge—and who are they that would not be benefited by such knowledge?—we know of no other means where so much can be procured at the same expense. You might be deterred from even opening, with such a title from the supposed dryness and exclusiveness of the subjects. But an agreeable surprize awaits those who take the best means of testing its merits—that reading a volume—and few will read one who will not secure to themselves the pleasure and the profit of the residue. To those who are called upon to perform the very high duty of legislating on the Mercantile policy of the United States, Hunt's Magazine may be pronounced unhesitatingly indispensible.—*National Intelligencer.*

No where else can be found in so compendious a form, and such excellence of arrangement, so large an amount of mercantile matter, and so uniformly valuable. Mr. Hunt more than redeems his pledges to the public in every issue of his excellent periodical.—*New York Cour and Enq.*

This is decidedly one of the most valuable periodicals of the present age, the vast amount of information which it affords at comparatively so small an outlay, places it within the reach of every individual of moderate means, which is by no way the best recommendation in this eminently commercial country.—*N. O. Bee.*

If merit is a criterion of success, sure are we that Hunt's Merchant's Magazine will go on prospering and to prosper. What Blackwood is in Conservation and Literature Hunt bids fair to become in Commerce.—*Hon. Her.*

We see by the English papers that this magazine is becoming well known abroad, and obtains very favorable notice from the English press—This is as it should be—it is certainly a most valuable periodical, and we hope it will obtain a most extensive circulation in this country.—*Boston Morning Post.*

It deals in facts rather than fiction. The articles are marked by good sense and sound information. Every merchant in the land should take a pride and feel a pleasure in sustaining this magazine.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

This valuable work has steadily improved from its commencement. No periodical in the country can be so badly dispensed with. It takes the lead of all of them. The articles are not only on general and especially adapted to the magazine but they are from the pens of men of talent and ability, who have studied the mercantile law and are capable of expatiating on its merits and expounding the principle of trade.—*Bennett's Herald.*

The Merchant's Magazine was commenced July 1839 Six monthly numbers for a volume of nearly 600 large octavo pages, with title page and a copious index. The number for December closed the Fifth Volume. Complete sets of the work, neatly bound or in numbers, can be had of the publisher, 142 Fulton street New York.

Office Merchants Magazine, March 20, 1842.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned having been appointed by the District Court of Indiana, assignee of Henry Rudisill, a Bankrupt—all persons indebted to said Bankrupt are hereby notified to make payment immediately.
J. F. FLEMING, Assignee.
July 22' 1842.   4

JUSTICES' AND SHERIFFS' BLANKS

NEW STORE REMOVED.

THE Customers of E. A. CAMPBELL and public generally, are notified that he removed to the State directly opposite the tavern, a few doors west of the Post Office
E. A. CAMPBELL.
April 18th, 1842.   42

Wm. A. Thomson,
WM. WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CHAINS, &c., Again appears before the Merchants of the West, with a view to informing them that his stock, always large, is being much increased this spring. With the capital and attention devoted to the business, he feels no hesitation in affirming that those merchants who have heretofore bought in New York will find it equally advantageous to purchase of him, for besides the low prices at which he sells, his stock is very general, comprising every article of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, and General Hardware, required in the western country.

Terms of sale—*for cash or produce.*
Buffalo, April 1, 1842.   42 6m

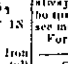
NEW YORK
AND
INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.
PETER TIMMONS.
Feb 4, 1842.   32tf

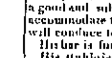
American House.
FORT WAYNE, IA.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.



THIS house is now and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me.   LEWIS HUMBERT.
Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842.   37

Storage & Forwarding
At TOLEDO, Ohio.



PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c.* and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES,
ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO
Snydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, "
Wilkie & Dygert, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. G. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co, Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen "
40tf   Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.
Feb 18.   R. W. TAYLOR.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminately, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.
Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841.   7tf

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again, and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body:

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the diseases for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Maine and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.
J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.
SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.
M. S. WINES.
Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841   33c

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive all goods that may be consigned to him and advance the charges upon them, at the store house recently occupied by O. W Jefferds. All charges upon goods to be paid before they are removed.

SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.
Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842.   42

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at
MRS. PAUL'S.
Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842.   48

ELEGANT FIRE BOARDS & TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, by
May 6, '42. 45tf   LORING HUBBELL.

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.
Dec. 2?, '41.   27c

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at   E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

The human Hair.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless effort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test, that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, Hanna's block.   E. A. CAMPBELL.
December 1st, 1841.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.
SAMUEL HANNA.
Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841.   6

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.
L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,
Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at   E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Fort Wayne Axe Factory
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw-Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which *may* be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞ *All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.*

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, done to order.
GEORGE BUCHANAN.
March 26, 1842.   39tf

1842.   1842.
TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal, will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.
A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker, A. Van Ingwagen, } Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co., Levi Tillotson, } Buffalo.
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland.
Fleharty & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞ We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley, who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible Line can do it.
PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents, Maumee City.
April 20th, 1842.   43

WANTED.
5,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which the market price will be paid, by   R. W. TAYLOR.
Aug. 20, 1842.   9

TOBACCO WANTED.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he will give the highest market price for Spanish, Heavy, and Frederick Tobacco cured in the leaf. For further particulars inquire of JAS. HUTCHINSON. Those having any on hand would do well to call.
J. M. SNIVELY.
June 24, 1842.   52

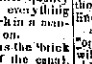
ONONDAGA SALT—50 BBLS. ONONDAGA SALT received on commission, and will be sold low for cash, by
L. G. & R. P. JONES.
April 23, 1842.   43

Eastern Store.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the store of N. FARRAND. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his former stock comprises a better assortment than can be found elsewhere.   R. DYKES.
April 15, 1842.

Coopering! Coopering!



THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand; all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.
R. GRISWOLD.
Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41.   16c

Jew Davids
OR
HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, [illegible] plaster, salve, ointment or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production, being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Bassa, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific action upon the glandular part of the system, are such will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No.[illegible], Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.
Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A F[illegible] do Huntington,
———aker, do Warsaw.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!—To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.
Sold [by C]omstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.
For [sal]e by EVANS & HILL.

Northern & Canal Market.

HEZEKIAH TOY informs the public that he has commenced the BUTCHERING business in the shop lately occupied by Vananda and Beeson, in Calhoun street, near the Canal bridge, where he will be happy to accommodate the hungry with choice FRESH MEAT. He may also be found during market hours at his stall No 1, market house.
Fort Wayne May 28 1842.   3w.

Land for Sale.

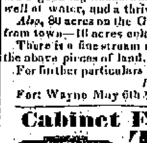
THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—15 acres cleared. *The* improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—10 acres cleared, 10 in Timothy

There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of
LAUGHLIN QUINN.
Fort Wayne May 6th '42.   45

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eminger & Horne as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in this place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.
F. SMALLHOUSE
C. FINK,
Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840.   1y47

CALL AND SETTLE.—All persons indebted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by cash or note, as further indulgence cannot be given.
April 28, 1842.   44

MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Boocher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.

, Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.
Fort wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.   34tf

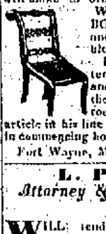
"On his own Hook."

ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and, what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, paper rags, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no TRUST.
Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

Cabinet and Chair Making.

B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and



WINDSOR CHAIRS, SIDE-BOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedstead and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.

B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.
Fort Wayne, March 26, 1842.   1y39

L. P. FERRY,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL tend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections throughout the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

REFERENCES—
A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Durst, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west Calhoun-street.   129

THOMAS JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW.
FORT WAYNE, Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.
Dec. 30th, 1841.

F. P. RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's, new brick building Columbia Street.
Oct. 16, 1842.   29c.

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.
FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on *Columbia* street, one door east J. B. Dubois, Esq.'s office, up stairs.
G. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.
Aug. 20, '41.   9c

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and counsellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis.

Office on Clinton street, north of the Bank.
Dec. 29, 1841,   27c

Valuable Farm for Sale.

NOTICE.—I will sell at private sale a Farm in Abott Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees. *Also several never failing springs.* I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne.
THOMAS VAN ANDA,
March 7, 1841.   40c

SHEETINGS.

NAHANT, Bristol, Family, Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by
R. W. TAYLOR.
Oct. 30th, 1841.

Cassimeres and Satinetts

OF various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at the New Store.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

SHAWLS.—Tagliani, merino, brocha, De Laine, Chenille, and plaid *shawls*, going cheap for cash at the *New Store*.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wicking and cotton twine, at
E. A CAMPBELL'S.

MERINOES.—Figured and plain merinoe DeLaines, &c., &c., &c., can be found the lowest price at   E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Charles E. Sturgis and Louisa Sturgis his wife
vs.
Charles W. Ewing, Wm. G. Ewing, Alexander H. Ewing, George W. Ewing, Sophia Hood, George R. Walker, and Charlotte Walker.
Petition for Partition.

THE above named defendants are hereby notified that we shall apply to the Allen Circuit Court at the next term, commencing on the 4th Monday of August next, for the appointment of Commissioners to make partition of the East half of the North West quarter of Section 11, Town 30, North of Range 12, East, in Allen County, Indiana, among the heirs of Alexander Ewing dec'd.   CHAS. E. STURGIS, LOUISA STURGIS.
June 30th 1842.   2

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:
$2,00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
$2,50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
$3,00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

☞All Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

☞Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than $1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 3.—No. 10. FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1842. WHOLE NUMBER, 390.

THE MUSE.

THE BANNER OF THE FREE.

Ne'er waved beneath the golden sun
A lovelier banner for the brave,
Than that our bleeding fathers won,
And proudly to their children gave:
Nor earth a fairer gem can bring,
Nor Freedom claim a brighter scroll,
Than that to which our free hearts cling,
The flag that lights the freeman's soul!

Its glorious stars in azure shine,
The radiant heraldry of Heaven,
Its stripes in beauteous order shine,
The emblems of our Union given;
And tyrants, with a trembling gaze,
Survey its bright and meteor glare,
While glory's beams around it blaze,
And rest in fadeless splendor there.

Look, Freemen! on its streaming folds,
As gallantly they range afar,
Where Freedom's bird undaunted holds
The branch of peace and spear of war;
While high amid the rolling stars,
With words which every heart expand,
Within her beak, serene she bears
The badge of our united land.

Behold the star-wrought ensign sweep,
Thy country's pride,—the tyrant's bane!
Unrivalled on the foaming deep—
Unconquered on the battle plain;
Along the exulting mountain gale
'Tis borne with wild majestic flow,
As trailing meteors skyward sail,
And leave the dazzled world below

From shore to shore, from hill to hill,
Where Freedom's voice has yet been heard
'Tis welcom'd with a holy thrill,
And oft rebellion's flame hath stir'd.
Around the globe, through every clime
Where commerce wafts, or man hath trod,
It floats aloft, unstained with crime,
But hallowed by heroic blood.

Though France hath crushed her Bourbon flower
And grasped the flag her valor sought,
She holds it as Oppression's dower—
The name is all the boon it brought.
Though Albion boast her cross of blood,
Encrimsoned on a thousand plains,
Yet Freedom' cause she has withstood,
And marked it with redeemless stains.

But thine, COLUMBIA! thine's the prize,
To cheer the free, and guide the brave,—
To wave through earth's remotest skies,
And plant upon Oppression's grave:—
Thine is the standard Freedom wrought,
To rear above the Lion's form,
Whose flame our martyred fathers sought,
To cheer them through the battle's storm.

Flag of the Free, still bear thy sway,
Undimmed through ages yet untold;
O'er earth's proud realms thy stars display,
Like morning's radiant clouds unrolled.
Flag of the skies! still peerless shine,
Through Ether's azure vault unfurled,
Till every heart and hand entwine,
To sweep oppression from the world.

From Heath's Book of Beauty for 1842.

THE PILOT.

BY ALEXANDER COCHRAN, ESQ.

The waves are high, the night is dark,
Wild roll the foaming tides,
Dashing around the straining bark,
As gallantly she rides!
"Pilot! take heed what course you steer,
Our bark is tempest driven!"
"Stranger, be calm, there is no fear
For him who trusts in Heaven!"

"Oh, pilot! mark yon thunder-cloud—
The lightning's lurid river;
Hark to the wind, 'tis piping loud,—
The mainmast bends and quivers!
Stay, pilot, stay, and shorten sail,
Our stormy tri sail's riven!"
"Stranger, what mattereth, calm or gale,
To him who trusts in Heaven!"

Bore by the winds, the vessel flees
Up to that thunder-cloud;
Now tottering low, the spray-winged seas
Conceal the top mast shroud.
"Pilot, the waves break o'er us fast,
Vainly our bark has striven!"
"Stranger, the Lord can rule the blast—
Go, put thy trust in Heaven!"

Good hope! good hope! one little star
Gleams o'er the waste of water;
Tis like the light reflecting far,
Of beauty's loveliest daughter!
"Stranger, good hope He giveth thee
As He has often given;
Then learn this truth —whate'er may be;
To put thy trust in Heaven!"

Buildings of cast iron are daily increasing at a prodigious rate in England, and it appears that houses are about to be constructed of this material. A three story house containing ten or twelve rooms, will not cost more than 1100*l* regard being had to the manner in which it may be ornamented. Houses of this description may be taken to pieces, and transported from one place to another, at an expense of not more than 25*l*. It is said that a large number of cast iron houses are about to be manufactured at Belgium and England for the citizens of Hamburgh, whose habitations have been burnt.

Steamboat accident.—The Savannah Republican of the 29th ult. says—'Captain Netty, of the Steamer Newbern arrived at this port yesterday from Palatka, informs us that he fell in with the steamer J. Stone, bound for St. Augustine, about 4 miles south of St. John's Bar, on Monday last. The J. Stone left here on Friday with two companies of U. S. troops for St. Augustine, and on Sunday morning broke her engine shaft and connecting rod. She was towed to Palatka, from which point the troops and passengers will proceed to St. Augustine over land.'

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

OHIO YOUNG MEN'S
Democratic Convention.

At the young men's democratic convention, held at Columbus on the 28th July, an excellent and spirited address was prepared and published, from which we extract the following portion relating to a protective tariff, which shows conclusively that the real effect of this much vaunted Whig scheme of protecting industry is in the highest degree pernicious to the country at large, to the farmer, mechanic and laborer, and in fact to all except a few favored capitalists, and wealthy manufacturers. The facts and arguments here presented, cannot, we think, be controverted.

In former years, the country, it was alleged by the political croakers of the day, could alone be saved from ruin by the speedy reincorporation of a National Bank. The fatal and astounding catastrophe which marked the closing years of the late U. S. Bank, and brought to light the enormities which secretly marked its existence, have driven the federal party to another hobby, upon which they hope to ride again into power, and incidentally repay the the capitalists of the county all the sacrifices which they may make in effecting the desired end. To relieve the country and afford individual and national prosperity, it is alleged Congress must pass A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The advocates of this measure, urge its adoption. 1st. Because it will protect American industry;

2d. Because it will prevent the country from being drained of its specie;

3d. Because it is required in self defence, and in retaliation of the corn laws of Great Britain;

4th. Because it will afford us a market for our surplus produce, and

5th. Because it will create a demand for labor.

In considering the first reason assigned in favor of high duties on foreign importations, it seems strange—nay, it is amazing, that, at this advanced era of political science a great political party should assert that a tariff operates as a "protection" to "American industry." If it could be proven that *the owners* of our noble mines of iron, lead and coal, and the magnificent capitalists who control the vast manufacturing establishments of New England, constitute of themselves, what could be correctly called "American Industry,"—then, the fact that a tariff law, (tending to exclude the products of foreign countries from competition with our own, protected "American industry" would not be denied. But such *is* not the case. "American Industry" is not truly composed of *inanimate mines*, nor of wealthy capitalist *inoperatives;* but, on the contrary, it may be found spread over the broad fields and fruitful valleys of this vast republic; it may be witnessed in the work-shops, and seen on the highways, which, throughout the world give a name for industry to the American agriculturalist and mechanic. In this land of republican equality, it is the pride and boast of patriotic bosoms, that the labor, skill and mechanism of honest hands and poor pockets, are as fully worthy the protection of Government, as the *inanimate wealth* of the manufacturing capitalist, or the mines of him whom fortune has already favored beyond the lot of his fellow man. If partiality should ever be admitted into the legislation of a republican government, the genius of our institutions would require that the favoriteism should be shown to that portion of the people who are most in need of public bounty. The lordly New England manufacturer—already at ease, surrounded by luxury and wealth, has no claims over the farmer and mechanic, upon the munificence of a republican legislature; his hands are never soiled by labor, nor his sleeves rolled up for toil, his deeds are for himself, his patriotism looks first to his pocket, and his outlays go for foreign luxuries, upon the importation of which he would seek no tariff.

But it is said that a protective tariff will keep a *specie currency* in our country. No position, perhaps which is assumed in demonstrating the necessity of a tariff is more unsupported by the experience of the nation. The records of the Treasury Department exhibit the facts and figures necessary to settle the validity of the argument. By those records, it is ascertained that the amounts of specie, stated below, were respectively *imported* and *exported* during the years opposite to which they are placed:

Years.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1829	$7,403.612	$4,924 020
1830	8,155,964	2,178,773
1831	7,305,945	9,014 931
1832	5,607,504	5,656,504
	$28,713,025	$21,774,264—6,998,761
1833	7,070.368	2,541,859
1834	17,911 632	1,679.258
1835	13,131,447	6,477,775
1836	13,400,881	4,324,336
1837	10.516,414	4,992,730
1838	17,747,116	3,508,046
1839	5,573,263	8,775,443
1840	8,882,813	8,417,014
1841	4,908,408	10,020,044
	$99,143,342	$50,133,505—49,009,837

Thus it will be seen that in the *four* years during which the high tariff enacted in 1828, continued to exist, the amount of gold and silver imported into the United States, exceeded the amount exported only in the aggregate sum of $6,990,761, being less than two millions annually; and that in the subsequent *nine years*, from 1833 till 1841 inclusive, (the compromise act being all the while in operation,) the excess of importations over exportations, rose to the enormous sum of 49,000,000, being *five and a half millions annually*. These results would sufficiently establish the fallacy of the argument urged by the advocates of a high tariff, but it may well be remarked, in connection with the subject, that the United States are indebted to the principles of free trade, for *nine tenths* of the specie which has ever been found within her borders. The statistics of the country shew that the United States Mint at Philadelphia, with its two southern branches, since the date of their original creation up to the present hour, have not coined a *one hundreth* portion of the specie currency with which the people of the Union have been blessed. Under the policy of the democratic administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, (from 1839 till 1840,) a surplus of more than *forty six millions* of gold and silver have been brought from foreign countries to the United States, through the instrumentality of trade. And that amount is greater than the united internal resources of the Union have produced since the year 1821.

It is urged, however, that the United Sates should enact a protective tariff as a means of defence and *retaliation* against the corn laws of Great Britain This argument is neither sustained by sound policy nor would its operation produce the ostensible design. Every candid mind must acknowledge that the tariff upon *bread stuffs* by which Great Britain 'protects' her landed capitalists, starves her poor, and discourages the importation of American produce, it must be admitted, we say, that the consequent injury to this country falls directly upon the people of Ohio and other *grain-growing* states.—Now, in what manner would a retaliatory tariff operate upon the *grain-growing* people of our state? Its operation is plain and its consequences of easy illustration: To *punish* Great Britain and 'protect' Ohio industry it is proposed to make the English manufacturers (through the medium of a tariff.) sell their goods to the people of Ohio at a higher rate than they would otherwise have been asked, and at the same time enable the New England manufacturer to raise his prices in a corresponding degree! Thus it will be seen that instead of a retaliatory tariff benefitting the people whose sales have been injured by corn-laws, they are made to pay a higher price for the articles of their consumption, and this, forsooth, is called *protecting* their industry and a measure of self-defence! To illustrate the inutility of a tariff by a case of easy occurrence; let an Ohio farmer with 500 bushels of wheat start for the seaboard, embark for a foreign port, each bushel of his grain worth $1 00 before entry, pay to a foreign custom house 20 per cent. tariff, exchange his grain for *six hundred dollars* worth of British manufactures, re-embark for the *United* States with his cargo, would he be injured or benefitted by a tariff imposed upon the commodity for which he bartered his grain and in which the profits of a year's labor were invested?

But the advocates of a protective tariff, in order to induce the agriculturalist to agree to the passage of a tariff, by which he will be required to pay a heavy per centage to the support of the manufacturer, alledge that it will operate beneficially to the farmer *because* the market for produce will be improved by the increase of manufactories. The argument, when reduced to a plain proposition, is simply this: the manufacturer offers to buy more of the farmer's produce *provided* the farmer will purchase his commodities at an advanced price: or, in other words, the farmer is to give the manufacturer 50 per cent. more for his clothes than they are *worth*, in order that the *manufacturer* may buy *the farmer's wheat with the farmer's money!* If such is not the operation of the tariff, or, if instead of operating wholly in favor of the manufacturer, it effects both with an equal hand, then it may well be asked how is either benefitted—neither having anything added to its profits? But the gain is in fact exclusively to the manufacturer, and the farmer by giving fifty per cent. advance to the manufacturer, has reduced the profits of his grain in the same amount.

In connection with the argument last considered, it is frequently asserted that a tariff will create a demand for labor. If such were the fact, it would constitute a more effective argument in favor of the measure than any which can be urged with truth.—The design of protective duties, is avowedly to supersede the importation of foreign productions by means of establishing manufactories in the United States. Let it be supposed then for a moment, that foreign goods to the value of $43,000,000 have been yearly imported to the U. S., and that the tariff law shall be such as to cause new American manufactories to spring into existence amply capable of producing the same value in goods. Now, candor will forbid intelligent statesmen from denying (and equally those politicians who have asserted that the U. S. never possessed more than a mere pittance of gold and silver currency,) these individuals, we say, cannot deny that our foreign importations have been chiefly paid for in American produce. If this be the case, and it ought not to be doubted, let us ascertain how the change will affect the demand for American labor. By reference to the census table of 1840, it will be discovered that the aggregate sum of agricultural products of Ohio, during that year were (at the average price) worth nearly $43,000,000, being just equal to the amount of foreign goods which (for the sake of convenience only, we have supposed) has been annually imported from abroad. To the production of these forty-three millions of Ohio agriculture the labor of 272.579 persons was devoted. Now, we are next to ascertain whether (after discontinuing the purchase of foreign commodities and thus destroying the foreign market for our Ohio produce,) the establishment of manufactories at home would give employment to the 272.579 agriculturists whose produce had been formerly exchanged to advantage for foreign goods, or if not, whether the manufactories will create a market for their grain. By again turning to the census tables for the same year, it will be seen that in Massachusetts (our greatest manufacturing state,) the various articles of woolen, cotton, hardware, mixed, glass, paper, leather, precious metals, hats, caps, bonnets, and machinery manufactured in 1840, were valued at $43 646,468, and were produced by 39,323 persons with the assistance of machinery. From these facts, the deduction is easily drawn that whilst new American manufacturing establishments are legislated into existence, capable of superceding the purchase of foreign manufactures for which the labor and industry of 272 579 Ohio agriculturalists are now exchanged with Europe, they create a demand for labor only to the number of 39,323 persons, whilst they destroy the former market for the agricultural products of 272,579 individuals!—But it may be thought that the new manufacturing establishments will afford a market.—A moment's reflection will satisfy every one that 39,323 manufacturers cannot consume the produce raised by upwards of 230,000 agriculturalists. Hence it will be seen that an increase of manufacturing establishments instead of creating a larger demand for labor and a ready market for produce; would destroy the demand for the first, and nearly wholly break up the other.

An examination of the tariff question in all its bearings, will convince an intelligent people that the clamor raised in favor of 'protecting American Industry' is a deception of those who employ it, not for the benefit of labor, but for the advantage of capital. To tell an individual that you are protecting his rights whilst you are curtailing his liberty, is not a grosser insult to common sense than to suggest to an intelligent people that their industry is protected by being taxed upon all they eat, drink, and wear, for the undisguised support of manufacturing capitalists.

Is the blacksmith's 'industry' *protected* by a tariff which raises the price of the commodity in which he works?

Is the grazier's 'Industry' *protected* by a tariff which makes him pay one dollar and twenty cents for an amount of salt which he heretofore purchased for one dollar?

Is the grain-grower's 'industry' *protected* by a tariff upon the instruments of his husbandry?

Is the mechanic's 'industry' *protected* by a tariff which increases the cost of his wife's and children's clothing?

Is the 'industry' of the helpless female *protected* by a tax upon tea, coffe, sugar, and the general necessaries of life?

Is the professional man's 'industry' *protected* by raising the price of his books and professional instruments?

Is the printer and book-binder's "industry" *protected* by requiring them to pay sixteen millions *for an amount of paper* which without one could be bought for thirteen?

Is the honest laboring man's "industry" *protected* whilst he is made to contribute something towards the protection of others and nothing is contributed towards his own?

In fine, is the "industry" of the great body of community *protected* by taxing it for the benefit of the few! If not, then where is the apology for the passage of a tariff bill which legislates from the American people the privilege of making their purchases in the cheapest market, unaffected by the artificial influences of government interference?

The democracy of Ohio believe that by enterprize, energy and skill—and not by legislative bounty, American industry in all its varieties will afford itself the surest and most permanent *"protection."* It is inconsistent with the equality of rights which is the life-blood of a republic, that *any* particular branches of industry should lay a tax upon the balance, or be the especial object of Government consideration. Each should support itself upon its own merits. It is unjust to make the paper user *pay for its use*, and in addition, defray the expenses of its production. It is iniquitous in Congress to lay such a tariff upon paper as will enable the American paper manufacturer to add to his former prices a sum equal to the aggregate amount expended for manual labor in his employment. That such a thing is in effect proposed, and that such would be its operation, may be clearly established.

Let us illustrate the proposition by glancing at the statistics connected with the manufacturing of paper in Ohio. By the census tables for 1840, it will be seen that in our own state, there are 14 paper mills or manufactories—that these establishments make an aggregate amount of paper of an annual value equal to $350,000—and that the whole number of persons employed in its manufacture is 305. By the application of a simple rule of arithmetic, it will be seen that each mill affords an average employment to 22 persons and turns out paper to the annual aggregate value of $25,000. It is proposed to protect American paper by laying an additional duty of 20 per cent upon all foreign paper which is now sold upon equal terms with the article produced by the mills in Ohio. As has already been seen, each establishment in this state employs (on an average) 22 persons and makes paper of an average value of 25,000. Now a tariff of 20 per cent upon twenty-five thousand dollars worth of paper would add $5,000 to its selling price. This amount divided by 22 (the average number of persons in each mill,) would give a dividend of $227—being upwards of *one dollar* per day to each hand employed, and a gross amount more than equal to the cost of the entire manual labor employed in the mill. Thus it will be seen, that the operations of a tariff upon the article of paper would cause *the public* to defray the *expenses* of the manufacture of the article and give the owner of the establishment the gross amount of sales. But the operation of a tariff does not stop there; for whilst the expenses of the manufacturer are defrayed by a tax upon the public, he is constantly engaged in amassing the profits of the sales soon to be devoted to the purchase of machinery which is destined to supercede the necessity of *five sixths* of the manual labor engaged, and thus throw out of employment the very persons whose "industry" tariff laws are said to *protect*, and destroy the market for produce which they are alleged to create! After all this has taken place, *the wages*, formerly devoted to the payment of manual labor, are added to the gains of the master manufacturer: the whole operation tending daily to remove his condition farther from that degree of equality in which republican liberty alone can flourish.

In concluding this subject, let it be expressly understood that whilst the Democracy of Ohio protest against the doctrine, held by the federal party, that a tariff affords protection to American industry, they cheerfully assent to the necessity of increased tariff duties to wipe out the mammoth debt which (since the 4th of March 1841,) has been increased from five millions to five times that amount.

Poetic Comparison.—The following is the first effort of a young son of song:

Oh! how dismal and how dark,
Are the stomick of a shark—
But darker yit, more dismal still,
Am a dose of Brandreth's pill!
I took a dose—I thought I was a goner—
So thot the whale that swallowed Jones!

THE MORMON BIBLE.

The Boston Recorder of last week contains the following singular developement of the origin and history of the Mormon Bible. It accounts most satisfactorily for the existence of the book, a fact which heretofore it has been difficult to explain. It was difficult to imagine how a work containing so many indications of being the production of a cultivated mind, should be connected with a knavery so impudent and a superstition so gross as that which must have characterized the founders of this pretended religious sect. The present narrative, which, independently of the attestations annexed, appears to be by *no means improbable*, was procured from the writer by the Rev. Mr. Stowe, of Holliston, who remarks that he 'had occasion to come in contact with Mormonism in its grossest forms." It was communicated by him for publication in the Recorder.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Origin of the "Book of Mormon" or Golden Bible."

As this book has excited much attention, and has been put, by a certain new sect, in the place of the sacred Scriptures, I deem it a duty which I owe to the public to state what I know touching its origin. That its claims to a divine origin are wholly unfounded, needs no proof to a mind unperverted by the grossest delusions. That any sane person should rank it higher than any other merely human composition, is a matter of the greatest astonishment; it is received as divine by some who dwell in enlightened New England, and even by those who have sustained the character of devoted Christians. Learning recently that Mormonism has found its way into a church in Massachusetts, and has impregnated some of its members with its gross delusions, so that excommunication has become necessary, I am determined to delay no longer doing what I can to strip the mask from this monster of sin, and to lay open this pit of abominations.

Rev. Solomon Spaulding, to whom I was united in marriage in early life, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was distinguished for a lively imagination and a great fondness for history. At the time of our marriage he resided in Cherry Valley, New York. From this place we removed to New Salem, Ashtabula county, Ohio; sometimes called Conneaut, as it is situated on Conneaut creek. Shortly after our removal to this place, his health sunk, and he was laid aside from active labors. In the town of New Salem are numerous mounds and forts supposed by some to be the dilapidated dwellings and fortifications of a race now extinct. The ancient relics arrested the attention of the new settlers and became objects of research for the curious. Numerous implements were found, and other articles evincing great skill in the arts. Mr. Spaulding being an educated man and passionately fond of history, took a lively interest in these developements of antiquity; and in order to beguile the hours of retirement, and furnish employment for his lively imagination, he conceived the idea of giving *a historical sketch of this long lost race.* Their extreme antiquity of course would lead him to write in *the most ancient* style, and as the Old Testament is the most ancient book in the world, he imitated its style as nearly as possible. His sole object in writing this *historical romance*, was to amuse himself and his neighbors. This was about the year 1812. Hull's surrender at Detroit occurred near the same time, and I recollect the date well from that circumstance. As he progressed in his narative, the neighbors would come in frequently to hear portions read, and a great interest in the work was excited among them. It claimed to have been written by one of *the lost nation*, and to have been *recovered from the earth*, and assumed the title of "Manuscript Found." The neighbors would often inquire how Mr. S. progressed in deciphering "the manuscript;" and when he had a sufficient portion prepared he would inform them, and they would assemble to hear it read. He was enabled from his acquaintance with ancient history and the classics, to introduce *many singular names*, which were particularly noticed by the people, and could be easily recognized by them. Mr. Solomon Spaulding had a brother, Mr. John Spaulding, residing in the place at the time, who was perfectly familiar with this work, and repeatedly heard the whole of it read.

From New Salem we moved to Pittsburgh Pa. Here Mr. S. found an acquaintance and friend in the person of Mr. Patterson, an editor of a newspaper. He exhibited the manuscript to Mr. P., who was very much pleased with it, and borrowed it for perusal. He retained it a long time, and informed Mr. S. that if he would make out a preface and title-page, he would publish it, and it might be a source of profit. This Mr. S. refused to do, for reasons which I cannot now state. Sidney Rigdon,* who has figured so largely in the history of the mormons, was at this time connected with the printing office of Mr. Patterson, as is well known in that region, and Rigdon himself has frequently stated. Here he had ample opportunity to become acquainted with Mr. Spaulding's manuscript, and to copy it if he chose. It was a matter of notoriety and interest to all who were connected with the printing establishment. At length the manuscript was returned to its author, and soon after we removed to Amity, Washington county, Pa., where Mr. S. deceased in 1816. The manuscript then fell into my hands and was carefully preserved. It has frequently been examined by my daughter, Mrs. M'Kenstry, of Monson, Mass. with whom I now reside, and by other friends. After the "Book of Mormon" came out, a copy of it was taken to New Salem, the place of Mr Spaulding's former residence, and the very place where 'manuscript found' was written. A woman-preacher appointed a meeting there, and in the meeting read and repeated copious extracts from the book of Mormon. The historical part was immediately recognized by all the older inhabitants as the identical work of Mr. Spaulding, in which they had been so deeply interested years before. Mr. J. Spaulding was present who is an eminently pious man, and recognized *perfectly* the work of his brother. He was amazed and afflicted that it should have been perverted to so wicked a purpose. His grief found vent in a flood of tears: and he arose on the spot and expressed in the meeting his deep sorrow and regret that the writings of his sainted brother should be used for a purpose so vile and shocking. The excitement in New Salem was so great that the inhabitants had a meeting, and deputed Dr. P. Hurlbut one of their number, to repair to this place & to obtain from me the original manuscript of Mr. Spaulding, for the purpose of comparing it with the Mormon Bible to satisfy their own minds and to prevent their friends from embracing an error so delusive. This was in the year 1834. Dr. Hulbert brought with him an introduction and request for the manuscript, signed by Messrs. Henry Lake, Aaron Wright and others, with all whom I was acquainted, as they were my neighbors when I resided in New Salem.

I am sure that nothing could grieve my husband more than the use that has been made of his work, were he now living. The air of antiquity which was thrown around the composition doubtless suggested the idea of converting it to purposes of delusion. Thus a historical romance, with the addition of a few pious extracts from the sacred Scriptures has been construed into a new Bible, and palmed off upon a company of poor deluded fanatics as divine. I have given the previous brief narration, that this work of deep deception and wickedness may be searched to the foundation, and its author exposed to the contempt and execration he so justly deserves.

MATILDA DAVISON.

Rev. Solomon Spaulding was the first husband of the narrator of the above history. Since his decease she has been married to a second husband by the name of Davison.—She is now residing in this place: is a woman of irreproachable character, and an humble Christian, and her testimony is worthy of implicit confidence.

A. ELY, D. D.
Pastor of Cong, Church in Monson,
D. R. AUSTIN,
Principal Monson Academy.
Monson, Mass. April 1, 1839.

*One of the leaders of the sect

Hogg's Tales.—A great deal of fun has been perpetrated on Hogg's Tales, the last we have seen is the following:

'Are you fond of Hogg's Tales,' said a rather verdant miss, to a shepherd. 'Yes, I likes 'em roasted, wi' salt on 'em,' was the response. 'No—but I mean—have you read Hogg's Tales.' 'Noa,' said the bumpkin, 'our hogs are all white or black—I' dont think there is a red one among 'em.'

Another Veto.—A fond father the other day, wishing to form an alliance between his stupid lubberly son and a fine young lady of his acquaintance, sent him to her with the following note:

'Dear Madam—Allow me to present my *Bill* for your acceptance.'

The lady sent the spooney back to its father with the following reply:

'Dear sir—Your Bill is vetoed.'—*N. Y. Atlas.*

Look Sharp.—We feel it our duty to caution our country friends against being imposed upon with a sort of trash bearing some resemblance to the small notes of our State Bank, but which are nothing more than promisory notes of individuals, payable in Canal Extension scrip. There is a considerable amount of this kind of paper in circulation. It is even worse than the scip itself and that is bad enough in all conscience.—*Tippecanoe Jour.*

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.—A western paper says that young ladies who are accustomed to read newspapers are always observed to possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, and invariably make good wives; while, on the other hand those who read nothing, or, what is far worse, novels, are generally unfit for either society or domestic cares, and their company is but little sought for by either sex, farther than the rules of common civility actually requires.

An appropriate Custom.—It is the universal practice, we believe, for all our men of war, in going up the Potomac to salute the venerated mansion of the Father of his Country in passing—an honor which was paid to it by Captain Newton on a late occasion. Even the enemy in ascending the Potomac in 1814 to fire the capitol, forgot for a moment his savage intent and paused to honor the resting place of Washington. It is a ceremony which we hope will continue throughout all time. There is sublimity in the echoing of the cannon's roar around the resting place of the hero and the patriot; and the associations it calls up are lofty and ennobling.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

NAPOLEON AT WATERLOO.

BY J. L. HUBBELL.

"The glory of our arms set in the same field where, twenty-three years before, it began to increase."—*MSS. from St. Helena.*

Those who saw Napoleon at Charleroi, and subsequently at Waterloo, have not failed to remark the anxiety and watchful ness of his expression, contrasted with that of former campaigns. His dark grey eye had not lost its peculiar fire, but there was still a degree of nervous restlessness of manner, before unnoticed in 'Le Grand Homme.'

The field of Waterloo was one eminently favorable as the scene of military operations, presenting equal advantages to either party in the last great struggle between France and the Allies. Magnificent was the sight presented to the spectator, on the morning of the 18th of June 1815. Two mighty armies reposing in their strength awaited eagerly the signal for the fray. Veterans told to crowds of admiring youth tales of strife and prowess in the foray and field; the conscript listened with brightening eye to the glorious successes of their chieftain, then turned his longing sight upon his own sunny valley, where the shout of the foemen and avenger was yet unheard. But the reveille has called to arms—the neighing steeds already snuff the battle from afar. The emperor passes the extended front, giving his last [illegible] to [illegible] 'Frenchmen! stand firm, your [illegible] holds you. On the [illegible] hang your fate and [illegible] The [illegible] of vive L'Empereur arises from the [illegible] as the music from a thousand bands, and the shrill trumpet's call, proclaims all ready for the charge; the majestic tri color of France waves on high, while her eagles soar in triumph above the scene. And now the morning sun breaks out from yonder cloud, lighting with resplendent hues the array of battle, and the pomp of arms. At the same time a darkening shadow passed over the British line and the dark forests of Hogmont. The Frenchmen hail the omen. Infuriate horsemen with shouts of vengeance, brandish their sabres high in air, and speed in overwhelming torrents upon the foe.

The French Eagle trembles before the Lion of St George. The emperor exasperated by the destruction of his best troops, has left his stand at the observatory and is now leading the nineteenth charge of the Grenadier Guards. At this eventful moment the Prussian forces appear on the edge of the plain. Again they fall before the iron storm of the allies; the old soldiers of France and Italy!—the conquerors on every field from the foundation of the Cis-Alpine republic to the victory of Moscow! even they, must bow to a mightier foe. Napoleon mounted on a white Arabian takes a last survey of the field; on the left is the division of the National Guard under Cambronne. The imperial banner, inscribed with Honeur et Valeur, and the victories of Ulm, Eylau, Friedland, Jena, Wagram, and Austerlitz, floats proudly as in days of triumph, when it waved from the heights of Ratisbon or the citadel of Moscow. He sees that all is lost. The reins are dropped from his nerveless grasp, despair settles on his brow; he waits for the fatal shot to lay him with the dead. He would not survive the defeat of his 'brave old guard!' The Aids implore him to leave the scene of danger; wounded and dying men roused from the sleep of approaching death, beseech their Emperor to fly for safety.—For once he is persuaded.

Muffled in a cavalry cloak, a solitary horseman is seen winding along the road to Genappe. Not a cuirassier, not one of his guard attend him now! He whose hand was against every man, finds every man's against him.

At a meeting of the citizens of Camden, and its vicinity, held the 6th day of August, 1842, for the purpose of making arrangements for the improvement of the State road connecting the above place with Fort Wayne in Allen County. The object of the meeting having been made known, Anthony Pitman was called to the chair, and Joel Evans appointed Secretary.

Calvin Stratton then read an address prepared for the occasion, setting forth the advantages to be derived from having a good road to connect the two places, and the propriety and necessity of the perseverance and untiring efforts of every interested citizen to make one.

On motion of Nathan Vail, the president appointed Thomas Edmundson, Michael Shanks, Joseph Gains, Joseph Whitaker, and Ellis Davis, Esqr's, a committee of five to propose and submit to the meeting the names of three individuals to view the road and determine where labour is most necessary, and also to have the supervision of what voluntary labor shall be put on that part of the road coming under their jurisdiction as superintendants, who after retiring a few minutes reported the names of Eli Q. Davis, Joseph J. Paxson and Joseph Wilson. Esq's., which report on motion of Wm. Edmundson, was received, and they appointed superintendants.

On motion of Isaac P. Haines, it was resolved that work that may be subscribed be done between the 22d of August and 15th of September, 1842. With a provision to extend a privilege to those whose circumstances will not permit their attendance at that time, to have until the first of November to complete the amount subscribed.

The following form of a subscription was drawn up by the Secretary and on motion of B. F. Davis, was adopted as a general general subscription.

We the undersigned citizens of Jay and the adjoining counties feeling desirous that there should be a good road from Camden, Jay Co. to Fort Wayne, in Allen Co., Ind., do hereby agree to perform the amount of labor annexed to our names, between the 22d of August and 15th of September, 1842, under the supervision of Eli Q. Davis, Joseph J. Paxson and Joseph Wilson, who were appointed to that station at a meeting held for that and other purposes on the 6th day of Aug. 1842., agreeable to previous notice.

On motion of Ellis Davis, the chair appointed John Guiger, Enos Lewis, Wm. Edmundson, Michael Shanks, and John Michener a Committee of five to procure subscriptions, with instructions to report to the Board of Superintendants on the 15th inst.

On motion of Ellis Davis, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, and Secretary, and published in the Fort Wayne Times, and Sentinel.

On motion of Eli Q. Davis, the meeting adjourned to meet again on the 1st Saturday in November at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ANTHONY PITMAN.
JOEL EVANS, Sec'y.
Camden, Aug. 6, 1842.

For the Sentinel.

[illegible]—I have no desire to involve [illegible] in a religious controversy, and should be sorry to see it so far diverted from its proper sphere; but justice to myself would seem to demand that I should ask you to publish this communication.

The course pursued by the Rev. gentleman of the St. Augustine Church is very singular. I am at a loss to know why he should resort to the public prints, to define the position of his friend. His first production was strange, but the second is stranger still. The correspondence between Mr. Shawe and myself was private. How could it be necessary to make known the fact, that he had received a letter from a gentleman on the subject of a discussion, when the public knew nothing concering it. Such an officiousness shows "weakness in the cause" which it is intended to bolster up.—In the declaration, "*when formally asked a few days back, if he would consent to a public debate*," he cannot refer to me because I never asked Mr. Shawe such a question.—The conversation which I had with that gentleman related to his having given a challenge. That he denied.

I regard the conduct of Mr. Shawe in not answering my letter as designed to evade a meeting, and the quibbling of Mr. Benoit as an attempt to cover his retreat. The reasons of this judgement, I will now give.

1st. The reason which is stated establishes the fact. What if the letter did assume that which the Rev. Gentleman has uniformly disclaimed? Is that a sufficient reason for not responding to that effect to the writer? Surely every one will see that the proper way would have been to inform me of that fact by letter. And did not courtesy demand that he should have done so? Why call upon a third person to give the reason of silence to the public and not to me? Was he afraid to respond in the usual way, lest the objection should be obviated, and consequently the meeting take place? And did he not observe to the gentleman who delivered my letter to him, that he would answer? Then if the reason assigned by Mr. Benoit is the true one, there must have been an intention to avoid a meeting.

2d. But the letter does not place the Rev. gentleman in a position which he has uniformly disclaimed! I understood him to disclaim having given a challenge, and seeking religious controversy. But did he disclaim being willing under certain circumstances, to engage in a public debate?—When he said he would do so if the matter was brought forward in a formal manner, I understood his making a proposal, and *signifying* his willingness to do so lest his cause should suffer. If he did not regard himself as making a *proposal*, how could he expect to have an opportunity afforded him, to save his religion from suffering detriment? He could not have expected to be challenged by me, because he knew before hand what my sentiments were. And if he did, could he expect me to turn 'polemical gladiator' and challenge him to combat, just to afford him the occasion to save his cause from approbrium. I have always regarded his declarations from the pulpit as designed for popular effect, and have believed that he intended it to be understood as a proposal.

Mr. Benoit's insinuations against my integrity, I regard so unbecoming a christian minister, that I cannot descend to notice them.

A. T. RANKIN.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 29, '42.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1842.

Another Veto.—A trap has been set for another veto, and it will undoubtedly catch it.

The election Bill has been reported in the Senate, and will pass. This bill disfranchises those States which neglect or refuse to elect members by *single districts*, under the Apportionment bill. The president explained, in his reasons for signing the Apportionment Bill, that he considered the districting clause as *advisory*, not mandatory. He cannot doubt that this law is intended to be mandatory, and intended to enforce the execution of the other.

The majority of Congress, and the election of President, may both depend on the execution of these laws! In this case we shall have more disorganization, and confusion, than we have now.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Wise, made last evening, to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution of Mr. Adams from the committee on the Veto Message, had been negatived.

Mr. W. asked Mr. Botts why he did not now bring forward his promised articles of impeachment.

Mr. Botts said he would do it in his own good time. He gave notice that he would prosecute the matter at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That is expedient to pass another revenue bill, the same as that which recently passed both Houses of Congress, and has been returned by the President with his objections to this House, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports and for other purposes," with the exception of the 27th section of said bill which repeals the proviso of the land distribution act, and so modified as to make tea and coffee, imported in American vessels, free from duty, and that the Committee of Ways and Means be, and are hereby instructed to report such a bill to this House with all convenient dispatch.

Mr. Fillmore explained that he was instructed to report this resolution by a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means. It was too late to mature a new bill. The object was to test the sense of the House as to this. He would himself vote on the resolution.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and was rejected, yeas 86, nays 114.

There were fourteen members present who did not vote.

A negotiation was opened on Friday on the part of the Calhoun men to settle the Revenue question. They offered, it is said to continue in force, for two years, the medium rate of duties between 1832 and 1842. The offer was rejected.

August 20th.

The proceedings of the House, yesterday, on the Revenue question, though they may throw some light on the character of the difficulties which attend the settlement of that question, do not afford any reasonable hope that the obstacles will be removed.

The propositions which are to be offered, after these have failed, promise no better results. We then come back to Mr. Barnard's Bill legalizing the duties which the Judiciary Committee assume to have expired on the 30th of June, and to have been revived by the President without authority.

We cannot suppose that this bill can pass, by whig votes, after the adoption of Mr. Adams' report with which the bill is entirely inconsistent. Mr. Adams very earnestly protested against this bill on several grounds. He argued that it was intended, by passing this *ex post facto* law, to secure the President from the punishment which the House had decided was merited by him, for usurping authority to collect duties without law.

This impeachment was deferred, but in order to make the matter perfectly clear to constitute a crime, a more than misdemeanor of the President of the United States.—This could not be assumed as unquestionable law until the question was decided by the Supreme Court. That was the reason for not impeaching now. He also urged that no tariff ought to be passed at this time. We could not find a majority of the two Houses of Congress to vote for any law that would produce more revenue than the one now in operation by the executive will. Therefore no new law that could be passed would add any thing to the means of the Treasury.

Another objection to this bill was, he said, that according to his construction of it, it gave up the contest for the public lands.

On these grounds, it is presumed that nearly all the Whigs will vote against Mr. Barnard's bill, and many of the Democrats will also vote against it.

The inference from these circumstances is, that no revenue bill can pass, even should Congress stay here till the 3d of March.

Saturday night, Aug. 20th.

At last the Revenue Tariff question is to be settled finally, for this session. The Whigs have determined to agree to report the Tariff Bill now before the Committee of the Whole, and to take a direct vote on Mr. M'Kennan's proposition.

Mr. M'Kennan appealed to the House to take this course, and to put a stop to all further debate on the subject. There had, as he said, been one hundred and fifty speeches made upon it already. He intimated that he and his friends would not go beyond his proposition—that is to take the vetoed bill, excepting the 27th section, and the duty on tea and coffee.

There was the other day, a majority of twenty eight against this scheme, besides fourteen who would not vote, but were opposed to it. Great efforts are now making to change a sufficient number of votes to carry it.

The bill will have a hard time in the Senate. It may be safely supposed that Messrs. Rives, Archer, Mangum, Graham, Preston, Berrien, Crittenden, Moorehead, Smith of Indiana, and White, ten Whigs, will vote against it, and it will gain but two democratic votes,—those of Messrs. Buchanan and Sturgeon. In this case, the vote would be 22 for it and 28 against it.

Washington, August 22, 1842.

THE REVENUE BILL.—The House went into committee between ten and eleven o'clock this morning, after having adopted a Resolution that all debate upon the Revenue Bills should close at twelve o'clock.

The House were in Committee of the Whole for an hour, and during this time there was a miscellaneous debate upon the several provisions of the Bill. Mr. Fillmore addressed some few remarks to the Committee which were listened to with profound attention. He stated that he had reluctantly come to the conclusion to vote for the Revenue Bill which had been vetoed by the President, with the 27th section out. He yielded his better judgment to the opinion of his friends and to the distress which prevailed in the country and was ready to vote for the bill.

Mr. Barnard's Bill from the Judiciary Committee was then perfected.

Mr. C. J Ingersoll's substituted Bill was then voted upon, and received but 38 votes!

The Revenue Bill with the 27th section out, tea and coffee among the free articles, and the Bill verbally amended, was then taken up by a vote of 99 to 67.

Before the Bill was reported, a great many efforts were made to amend it in various particulars. All the amendments were rejected and the only change was the alterations named.

The Bill was reported to the House, and the yeas and nays taken upon the Bill as amended in almost breathless suspense. I have never heard a vote recorded in more silence, or with corresponding anxiety. The vote was announced as follows.—

For the Bill,	102!!
Against the Bill,	99!!

This vote was on the substitute only to the Bill from the Judiciary Committee. It was, however, regarded as a test vote.

But one more of a test character followed and that was *to engross the bill.* The yeas and nays were ordered and the House voted down the engrossment by the close vote of *one hundred and one in the affirmative to one hundred and one in the negative*!!! The vote was received with a burst of applause by the enemies of the bill.

Mr. Thompson of Indiana, moved a reconsideration of the vote, and this vote was reconsidered as follows:

Ayes,	105
Noes,	98

There is some hope, much doubt and great anxiety now for the business of the next hour.

POSTSCRIPT.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.—The Revenue bill has been ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 105 to 102.

The bill FINALLY PASSED—Ayes 105; (Whigs 82, Democrats 20, Tyler Men 3.) Nays 10[illegible] (Whigs 22, Democrats [illegible], Tyler Men 3.)

STILL LATER.

The Tariff bill was reported in the Senate on Tuesday, and several amendments offered, as a reduction of duties on iron, sheathing, cotton bagging, &c. There was much talk of an adjournment on Monday last and hints thrown out that if no adjournment was voted, the two Houses would be left without a quorum, after the manner of the Ohio Legislature. This would seem to indicate thet there was not much probability of the passage of the bill.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1842

To Correspondents.—The conclusion of Mr. Chamberlain's Vindication will appear in our next. The "Second Number," of which he speaks, never came to hand, or it would have been published.

There seems to be something wrong among the post-offices between Goshen and Ft. Wayne. In addition to the above letter, another one, mailed at Goshen, for this office, containing money, was lost a few weeks ago. This matter ought to be investigated. In the good old days of VanBuren and AmosKendall the blame would have been laid on the loco foco postmasters.—Where should it rest now? Are all Capt. Tyler's deputies honest—are they capable? Or are there some hard cider hard cases among them?

Query: Was the postage on Mr. C.'s last letter paid?

☞ If any of our city subscribers do not receive the Sentinel regularly, they will please notify us of the fact. We have got a new carrier, and he has not yet "got the hang" of the business.

Wabash and Erie Canal.—The Toledo Register states that water will be let into the canal to the foot of Flat-Rock in a week or ten days.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

The fall term of the Allen Circuit Court will close this day. The courts in the other counties will commence as follows:

In *Adams*, Sept. 5.	*Wells*, Sept. 12.
Huntington, Sept. 19.	*Whitley*, Sept. 26.
Noble, Oct. 3.	*Lagrange*, Oct. 10.
Steuben, Oct. 24.	*De Kalb*, Oct. 31.

FIRE!—*Supposed Incendiarism.*—On Friday evening, Aug. 26th, the barn of Mr. John Anderson, of Lake township, in this county, was consumed by fire. The barn contained 250 bushels of wheat, and a large quantity of hay and oats, all which were destroyed. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Mr. Anderson is a worthy, honest, and industrious man, and by this diabolical act of some demon in human form has been stripped of the proceeds of a whole year's hard labor. His case calls for the commisseration of his neighbors and friends. We sincerely hope the wretch may be detected, and receive the punishment he so justly merits.

Ratification of the Treaty with England.—The treaty was ratified by the Senate on Saturday, August 20. Yeas 39—Nays 9. Mr. Calhoun made a powerful speech in favor of the ratification, said to have been the most impressive ever delivered before that body.

Lord Ashburton has gone to New York, preparatory to embarking on board the ship of war Warspite. He is now, doubtless, on his way to England.

CONGRESS.—By the congressional news in another column it will be seen that there has been much confusion in Washington. The whigs have been unable to agree on any measure that would suit them, but were still afraid to adjourn without passing some revenue bill. They have at last taken up the vetoed bill, and having stricken out the distribution clause, and placed tea and coffee among the untaxed articles, passed it in the House. This bill, in the very same shape, had been rejected only two or three days before. The bill, as vetoed by the President, had previously been taken up and lost on its final passage—Yeas 91, Nays 87—not two-thirds. The report of Mr. Adams on the veto was adopted—Yeas 100, Nays 81; his resolution for altering the constitution was rejected.

Report of the Select Committee on the President's Veto.—Mr. Adams has made his report on the President's last veto. It is, as might be expected, tolerably severe on the President; and asserts, "the majority of the committee believe that the case has occurred in the annals of our Union, contemplated by the founders of the constitution by the grant to the House of Representatives to the power to IMPEACH THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES!! but they are aware that the resort to that expedient might, in the present condition of public affairs, prove abortive."

The following extract from this report may give our readers some idea of Mr. Adams' veracity, and enable that to judge what reliance can be placed in his statements; it also shows the extent to which he allows his prejudices, or his spite to get the better of his judgment. After stating that the legislative powers of Congress have been for the last 15 months "in a state of suspended animation, strangled by the five times repeated stricture of the executive cord," he goes on to to inform us that—

—— "under these unexampled obstructions to the exercise of their high and legitimate duties, they [the whigs in Congress] have hitherto preserved the most respectful forbearance towards the Executive chief; that while he has, time after time, annulled by the mere act of his will their commission from the people to enact laws for the common welfare, they have forborne even the expression of their resentment for these unparalleled insults and injuries."

[illegible] If not, the [illegible] ex-President [illegible] rather too strongly on our credulity. It is a notorious fact, that so far from "preserving the most respectful forbearance towards the executive chief," and forbearing "even the expression of their resentment," the course of the whole Whig party, both in Congress and out, has been one of unparalleled and outrageous violence. The President has been denounced in the most opprobrious terms, and compared with Benedict Arnold, Judas Iscariot, Nero, and others whose names are held in contempt and abhorrence. And yet Mr. Adams tells us of the respectful forbearance shown to the Executive chief!! What must the real friends of the ex-President think to witness him thus debasing himself to the level of a mere party hack, utterly void of all regard for truth or decency! They must feel that he has fallen from his high estate; and if not reduced to a state of dotage, that he is sadly misapplying his once commanding talents.

There is one portion of this report with which we fully concur, and to which the most of our readers will readily cry Amen! and also take such measures as will ensure its fulfilment:

"It is a cheering consolation to them [Congress] that the termination of their own official existence is at hand; that they are even now about to return to receive the sentence of their constituents upon themselves; that the legislative power of the Union, crippled and disabled as it may now be, is about to pass, renovated and revived by the will of the people, into other hands."

The report concludes with a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, making a "majority of the whole number" competent to pass a bill after the President's Veto, instead of two-thirds of those present, as now required.

The report was accepted, but the resolution rejected, only 90 voting in its favor.

Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Ingersoll, from the minority, also made counter reports.

Indiana Legislature.—We are still in the dark as to the actual result of the election in this State. It will be seen, however, that the State Sentinel feels confident we shall be able to elect a U. S. Senator. We are of the same opinion; as we believe that there are several Whigs elected to the Legislature who are pledged to vote for Gen. Howard. Some of the Whig Senators who held over, also, represent strong democratic districts, and will doubtless be instructed to support the democratic candidate for Senator.

We think it probable that we have a majority of two on joint ballot. This, though not as much as we had reason to expect before all the returns reached us, show that the State is regenerated, and may now be set down as democratic. Of the members elected this year we have a majority of 10 or 12—which, however, may be counterbalanced by the Whig Senators who held over from last year, and the year before. This we think shows how the parties stand in the State at present. Although we crowed at the first rather more lustily than the occasion now seems to warrant, yet we do not feel that we can be fairly considered as having "halloed before we were out of the woods."

PRICES OF FLOUR AND WHEAT.

Rochester, N. Y.	$4 25	75 a 80
New York	5 12 a 25	1 06
Philadelphia	5 12	95 a 1 00
Cleveland	3 75	78
Baltimore	4 94	1 00
Chicago		62
Cincinnati	2 87	
Louisville	3 00	40
New Orleans	4 25	
Indianapolis		25
Lafayette	3 00	37
Toledo		66 a 68
Fort Wayne	3 75	44

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

State of Indiana. }
Allen County. } *ss.*

The Grand Jury, empannelled at the August term, 1842, of the Allen Circuit Court, beg leave to present to the Hon. Judges the following presentment or report.

That upon a careful examination of the affairs of said County, as far as time permitted them to make, they find much confusion and disorder, insomuch that a detailed report cannot be made, but would suggest at this time that the County Commissioners appoint some persons duly qualified, to make a full examination from the organization of the County up to the present time, and if the result of the examination should prove large defalcations, refusal or neglect to pay over public money, or other violations that may yet be reached, it would be a source of great satisfaction to the tax payers who have ever been burthened with oppressive taxes, without satisfactory evidence that it has been faithfully applied.

In regard to the County buildings, the situation of our County is truly distressing.—Possessing as we do, one of the most wealthy and fertile counties in the State, organized nearly twenty years, and now without a Court House wherein to hold Court, or a Jail to hold prisoners, is truly a lamentable condition; and yet such are the facts.

What are termed the County buildings, in addition to the Court House and Jail, (if such they may be called) are a mass of worthless trash, unsafe and unfit depository of the public records. The Court House itself, is comparatively a heap of ruins, and the Jail most *essentially a nuisance.*

While we deeply sympathize with our fellow-citizens upon the present condition of county buildings, our unfortunate financial condition places us at a loss to suggest a remedy. It should, however, be borne in mind, that the only place in the County that can be obtained to hold court, is a church used for religious worship, the privilege of which was granted with reluctance, and is now about to be refused, and the County being a mere tenant at will, is soon likely to have a less suitable place (if possible) for holding court, than it has for holding prisoners.

The Grand Jury do not conceive the opposition heretofore manifested to building a Court House, as *originating* in any unwillingness to meet public necessities, but the disastrous failure of the first attempt, made several years since, has excited fears in the minds of some and doubt in others as to the propriety of immediate action lest the attempt might again prove abortive. But in order to remove objections that may exist, and without assuming any thing like dictation, we would suggest the propriety of the County Commissioners ascertaining as soon as practicable the best terms upon which County Bonds can be disposed of, and if an arrangement can be made that will not increase the present year's tax, which is the opinion of many, we doubt not an effort to build suitable public buildings will be unanimously sustained by the people. The Jail in an especial manner should be repaired or rebuilt. It has for years only served as an assylum for the felon, exhausted from hot pursuit, until he availed himself of a little repose and then made sure his escape. In short, its walls have never had any terrors for the offender of the law, and the threatened punishment has in almost every instance proved the merest mockery.

In relation to the Seminary Fund, let the following summary suffice. The Clerk at the last session of the Grand Jury submitted the following statement, to wit:—That the sum of $2828 62 1-2 had been assessed since Oct. 1838, in the Circuit Court, of which $217 81 1-4 only had been collected. That the amount of fines assessed by Justices of the Peace, according to their several reports, amounted to $222 76, of which the sum of $150 50 had been collected and paid over to the Seminary Trustee. The Clerk stated that of the balance of the uncollected fines, only $185 81 may be considered good. He now states in his present report that of the amount as reported good at the last session of the Grand Jury, *none* has been collected. As all of the original sum of $3828 62 1-2, or nearly so, could have been collected, either from the principal or bail, as there is no appraisement law to arrest the collection of fines, this must be attributed to official negligence on the part of some of the officers entrusted with the matter; in consequence of which upwards of *seven eights* of all the fines assessed since Oct. 1838, are reported as not collected or collectable and consequently are a total loss to the Seminary Fund. To the amount of fines previously assessed and considered good but not collected, the Clerk adds $44 in his present report, which is the whole amount of fines assessed at the last term of the Court, making the total sum of collectable fines subject to execution $239 81; which we *sincerely hope* will be collected previous to the next term of this court. In regard to the Fund previous to the present Clerk entering upon the discharge of his duties, he made to the last Grand Jury the following report: "As to fines assessed previous to Oct. 1838, I am not prepared to satisfy you as to the actual condition thereof, but will endeavor to ascertain speeily its true condition." The Clerk states to the present Grand Jury that the Prosecuting Attorney was to assist in the investigation, and that it had not yet been made; consequently, *that* also remains as it did six months ago.—As this embraces a lengthy period, extending from the organization of the county up to 1838, it will require much labor, and we would suggest that the District Attorney appoint some legal person to make the examination, or at least assist in doing so.—When this is once done it will put a matter at rest which has been agitated by every Grand Jury for several years, and all to no purpose. The present available amount of Seminary Funds as appears by the Trustee's book, is $503 12. The law requires that all Justices of the Peace shall report *semi-annually* all fines assessed *or* collected the preceeding six months; but we find the reports generally to set forth only such fines as are *assessed and* collected the preceding six months, *and* all old fines subsequently collected are paid over to the Seminary Trustee and never reported. This leaves a vacuum by their own reports that cannot be filled up by their showing, but must resort to the books of the Seminary Trustee for the facts; whereas the law contemplates and *requires* that their own reports should show it.

The law of 1842 requires that Clerks and Justices of the Peace shall pay over on the first Monday in August in each year, or within ten days thereafter, to the School Commissioner, all such fees as may have come into their hands at any time prior to the *preceding* first Monday in August, for any witness, juror, commisrioner, appraiser, attorney, constable, sheriff or other person or officer whatever, which shall not have been duly demanded and paid over. The whole amount received by the Commissioner on the first Monday of August, as his books show is $9 94, of which sum $7 44 was paid by the Clerk, and $2 50 by Justices.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC D. G. NELSON, Foreman.
J. B. BLUE,
JOHN ROGERS,
HORNEY ROBINSON,
SIGISMUND M. BLACK,
WM. H. BROOKS,
NATHANIEL NOBLE,
JOSEPH C. SILVER,
JOSEPH BERKEY,
JAMES HUTCHINSON,
JAMES EMBREY,
OLIVER FAIRFIELD,
GEORGE BULLARD,
JOSEPH G. EDWARDS,
R. P. BROWNELL,
JACOB CAREY,
JOHN P. HEDGES.

Ordered to be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel and Times.

OUR ELECTION.—On a fair and final review of the results of the late canvass, we assure our friends abroad that there is not a particle of doubt but the Democrats will be amply able to elect a United States Senator in the place of Mr. Smith. Indeed, the Federalists give up this matter, and are casting about for some means to create division among our friends. This they will not succeed in accomplishing. So set down Indiana sure for a Democratic United States Senator.

We have heretofore classed the Hon. Mr. Tevis of Shelby county, as a democrat, because we supposed we had good authority for asserting that he would vote for a democratic U. S. Senator. We are now fully authorised to state, that Mr. Tevis will vote for Gen. T. A. Howard.

The Spencer County Chronicle says:—'The Wabash Courier puts down our Representative as whig: that may be right or not we don't pretend to say.'

In the last Legislature, Mr. Proctor, tho' classed as a whig, was not whig enough to hurt him much, and though we have no certain knowledge of his feelings, we think he is quite as likely to vote for Howard as for Smith or Noble.

Our friend Jones, of Bartholomew, is assured that this prompt contradiction of the assertion of the Journal, that he was pledged to vote for a whig U. S. Senator, was entirely unnecessary where that paper is known—*State Sentinel.*

MR. ADAMS.—It is but a short time since that the ultra whigs seriously contemplated expelling Mr. Adams from his seat in the House, for having presented a petition to dissolve the Union. It was a monstrous outrage, and would, beyond doubt, have led to his expulsion, but for considerations of his advanced period of life, and the high station which he formerly held. It is now convenient for the very same men to place Mr. Adams in the front ranks to abuse the President, in consideration of his capacity and high gratifications for that delicate trust.

Let us go back however, a little, and ascertain what was the opinion which Mr. Adams entertained and expressed of his present employers. In his letter of Sept. 7, 1835 to Dutee J. Pearce, of Rhode Island, Mr. Adams speaks of the members of the whig party in the following emphatic and pungent manner.

'They have no honest principle to keep them together. Their only cement is a sympathy of hatred to every man of purer principles than themselves!'

The report of Mr. Adams himself on the veto is a sufficient illustration of this picture. —*N. Y. Union.*

From the Extra State Sentinel.

"All the Decency—All the Religion."—The following chaste and elegant language is made use of by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette of the 12th inst. "What say the moral and religious in this community (asks the Cin. Enquirer) to such billingsgate, such vilanous blackguardism!—And why used? Because the President refused to sanction the fraud which they attempted, by which a Bank of the United States was to be fastened upon the country, and a tax of more than 20 per cent. laid upon the necessaries of life, to raise money for distribution among the property holders and stock-jobbers:

'Speaking of Tyle! him! I wish I could write down the tone and grimace that some give me whenever mentioned An imbecile in intellect a scoundrel in principle, a hypocrite in profession, a liar in practice, and a traitor as foul and mean as ever breathed the air of Heaven. If there is any political damnation he has reached its lowest depths. He is reaping a rich reward of infamy. A betrayed and injured people curse him as a faithless unprincipled wretch. He has betrayed his friends, and viper like stung those who warmed him into life. He has violated every promise, and proved recreant to every profession. In fine, he has proved himself to be a most accomplished scoundrel.'

Add to this the pious doxology of Benjamin Watkins Leigh of Virginia, uttered some time since, but peculiarly appropriate here, to wit:—

'If Job were living in these times, he might be induced to pay homage to the Devil, curse his God and die.'

Reviling Tyler, and cursing God! Who would not be a whig?

WHIG TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.—On the 3rd August the Tariff Bill being under consideration in the Senate, Mr. McRoberts moved an amendment to include Tea and Coffee among the free articles. The question was taken separately on making Tea and Coffee free articles, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, M'Roberts, Sevier, Smith of Ct., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Wright, Woodbury, Young—20. All democrats.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of In. Sprague, Talmadge, White, Woodbridge—27. All whigs.

So the duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem is imposed on the articles of Tea and Coffee, by the whig majority in Congress. Keep it before the people.

BREAD STUFFS IN ENGLAND.—Within the last twelve years, England has imported for consumption seven hundred and fifty millions bushels of wheat, and five millions barrels of flour; more than half of which was entered at a duty of six cents and under, per bushel. In the year 1840, the last for which our statistical tables are made up, the United States exported—

	Bbls Flour.	*Bu. Wheat.*
To England,	605,778	607,108
Brit. N. A. colonies	435,856	1,066,604
Brit. W. Indies,	232,329	333,733
Total,	1,270,473	1,707,545

This was more than two-thirds of the whole quantity of wheat and flour exported from the United States. If these things were done when England prohibited the importation of our bread stuffs, to feed her starving millions, what will be the amount of the trade now that her ports are thrown open?—*Jour. of Com.*

Every breeze brings on the wings some movement of the people in favor of Henry Clay for the next President.—*Whig Paper.*

His popularity is pretty much all wind.—*Bost. Post.*

A SENSIBLE MAN.—A [illegible] who has suffered from [illegible] the following proposition—[illegible] to save time and unnecessary trouble he will stand one hour each day for a week at a certain corner of the town, where all who feel anxious to harass his quiet by asking impertinent questions may have the opportunity of hearing, always providing that the remainder of each day shall not be disturbed by applications of any kind. The plan is excellent.

The conduct of the Chief Magistrate of Ohio!—a picture for honest men to contemplate.

One of the most startling and shocking features of the late treasonable proceeding of the reckless partizans at Columbus, is seen in the reply which Mr. Thomas Corwin returned to the Speakers of the House.

They notified him *officially* that the minority had absented themselves, that the *Speaker's warrant*, in the hands of the proper officer of each branch had been served upon the absentees, that they claimed to have resigned, and have sought refuge in the protection of a mob. And they put these questions to *Governor* CORWIN:

1st Do you regard those resignations as in fact creating vacancies, so that you will forthwith order new elections? Or

2d. If you do not so regard them will you exercise your power as Executive to compel obedience to the Speaker's warrants?

To these questions not *the Governor*, but Mr. Thomas Corwin, as a private citizen, replied, that *when officially notified* of the resignations, he should consider of his duty—and that was very doubtful whether the power of less than a quorum '*to meet from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members*,' would warrant the employment of force to compel such attendance.

The reader will see at once that this was a paltry equivocation. But if it be conceded that the note of the Speakers was not sufficient official notice of the resignations—what will every honest and truth-loving man think, when he comes to find that Corwin the *Governor WAS* OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED of the resignations, although as *Thomas* Corwin he was not. Yes, the written resignations of these men, signed with their own signs manual, had been received and filed away in the office of the Secretary of State, and were there seen by a member of the House, who stands ready to establish the fact. And this fact Governor Corwin was bound to know —and we have not a doubt that he did know it, and that upon his suggestion they were withdrawn, to afford Thomas Corwin ground for the miserable equivocation of his reply.

Upon the second point raised, there could not certainly have been a doubt of his duty. The word 'compel' has but one meaning and that is the using of just so much force as is necessary. That force it became the duty of the Governor to use, if as Thomas Corwin said, Governor Corwin was not officially notified of the resignations; for the power of the Legislature and its officers were exhausted when the recusants refused to obey the Speaker's warrants. But, says Mr. Corwin, the Governor has some doubts about the employment of force, and thinks the power to employ it is a question of the Judges.

Now, is it not shameful and shocking that the Governor of this great State sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, should be found leagued with a cabal of reckless partizans to trample down the Constitution, and be found evading his duty by such paltry equivocations, if not gross falsehoods, as these. Surely this is a new thing in the state, that honest men must feel their hearts sicken and their cheeks burn with shame, under the conviction that their Chief Magistrate has connived at, if he has not councelled, this daring deed of partizan knavery, and has resorted to such means to sustain it.

Keep it before the People.—That on the 12th day of August, 1842, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States by Charles J. Ingersoll, a democratic member from the State of Pennsylvania, *proposing to enact a tariff of duties*, in accordance with the prayer of the petitions, before Congress, and sufficiently high to afford ample revenue for the just wants of the government, and afford reasonable protection to all the industrial pursuits of the people; and that said bill was sustained by the democraticie party from the whole whig party of the House. *It is, therefore, now evident* that the whigs as party are willing to sacrifice the tariff interests of the country, and what they contend is essential to the industrial pursuits of the people, in order to distribute the proceeds of the public lands to *benefit the speculating, stock jobbing, and corporation interests of the States.*

It was asked the other day by the Hon. Abbott Lawrence of Boston, at what price he could afford to make cotton at the South? My answer was, that if a cotton planter was out of debt, under a specie currency, low State taxes and no tariff, that we could make it profitable at three cents a pound. I told him, it made in fact but little difference as to the price of cotton: cotton regulated the price of every thing else. We could then compete with India cotton and against the world. But if Bank paper regulated the price of property, and tariff duties regulated the cost of consumption, we could not afford to make cotton at the present price.—*Dixon H. Lewis.*

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF MONROE EDWARDS.—Mr. Zebulon W. Homan, deputy keeper of the criminal prison, having received sundry vague hints that Monroe Edwards, in prison, convicted of forgery, awaiting his sentence, had contemplated an escape proceeded yesterday to his cell to ascertain the facts of the case. On examining his cell and his trunk, he discovered a rope ladder 60 feet long, with leather loops secured to it to place his hands and feet in, also a large iron grapple about two feet in length, to aid him in securing his ladder on the wall or fastening it to the same; also a small iron sledge hammer, a large wooden mallet, a number of large iron wedges, saws, files, cold chisels, punches, a number of keys and various other implements to be used for effecting his escape. In his trunk was likewise found a large pistol loaded, with a percussion cap on, ready for firing in case of emergency. Mr. Homan has thus by his vigilance baffled the prepared attempt of this accomplished and successful forger to escape, and he was abundantly secured to await the farther action of the law. How Edwards obtained these means to escape, and who were his accomplices, are matters yet to be ascertained.—*Courier.*

At an election for school trustees in Adams township on Saturday last, William Brown, S. Clinger, and Rufus McDonald, Esqrs. were elected by the following vote:

Wm. Brown	50	R. McDonald	35
S. Clinger	51	P. H. Clark	29

The contest was between Mr. McDonald and Mr. Clark, and though every effort was made to draw the line, the former was elected by a majority of 6.

A new plan for Paying the State Debts.—The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer contains the following notable project for paying the State debts. It is for the United States to buy their own lands of the States, and form a stock with the proceeds for the extinction of the State stocks. Hear his plan.

"It is estimated that the public domain remaining unsold East of the Rocky Mountains, amounts to about fourteen hundred millions of acres. Now, assuming this to be a correct estimate, let the General Government purchase these lands from the states at fifteen cents per acre, which would amount to the sum of two hundred and ten millions of dollars; for which, let a stock be issued redeemable in fifty years, and bearing an interest of three per cent., and then let this stock be divided among the States on the same principle that the proceeds of the sales of these lands are to be divided under the existing Distribution Law the Secretary of the Treasury being directed to exchange the U. S. three per cent for the stocks of any states which may be offered in exchange to the full amount of such [illegible] proportion of the stock created. This pr[illegible] would be necessary in order to compel Mississippi to pay her just debts, in which, as we before said, the honor of the whole country is concerned.

The annual interest on the stock thus created, would but be six millions three hundred thousand dollars; while the General Government would ultimately be a large gainer by the operation. It would in fact be merely anticipating the contemplated annual distribution of the proceeds of sales, and this, too, on the credit of the combined credit of the States.

THE MILLERITES.—Mr. Miller is holding large camp-meetings in Massachusetts, and has many followers. A correspondent of the Boston Post says: "They intend holding another camp-meeting during the present month. They have now in the hands of the sail maker the covering for a large tent capable of accommodating five thousand people. This tent they intend to keep in constant use, transporting it from state to state, until the arrival of that awful day which shall reveal the Son of Man in the clouds of Heaven,"

The Boston Trascript talks to Mr. Miller as follows:

"Is it not about time for Mr. End-of-the World Miller to find that he has made another 'small mistake' in figuring up the period at which sun, moon and stars shall decay? It will not answer for him to say that he has 'missed a figure' *after* the period predicted by him for the great event has passed.—Time, in this matter especially, must be taken by the forelock."

Arrival and Departure of Mails at and from Fort Wayne, Ia.

ARRIVALS.

Logansport, Ia, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.
Maumee City, O., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.
Elkhart, Ia., Every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.
White Pigeon, Mich, every Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
Branch C. H. Mich, every Thursday at 6 P. M.
Pulaski, O, every Sunday at 6 P. M.
Piqua, O., every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.
Winchester, Ia, Every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.
Whitley C. H. Ia., every Saturday at 3 P. M.

DEPARTURES.

Logansport, Ia, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.
Maumee City, O., every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M.
Elhart, Ia, every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 A. M.
White Pigeon, Mich, every Thursday at 5 A. M.
Branch C. H. Mich., every Monday at 6 A. M.
Pulaski, O., every Friday at 6 A. M.
Piqua, O. every Tuesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Winchester, Ia., every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Whitley C. H. Ia. every Friday at 9 A. M.

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfiet or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putman
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—*Wholesale Prices. Corrected weekly by P. Kiser, Market Master.*

Bacon, hog round,	per lb.	3c.
Hams		4
Pork,	bbl.	7 00
Lard	lb.	4
Butter		6
Cheese		6
Veal		4
Fresh Pork	cwt.	1 50
Beef		2 00
Flour	bbl.	3 75
Wheat	bush.	44
Rye		31
Oats		12
Corn		18 a 20
Potatoes		12
Beans		75
Peas		50
Green Apples		50
Dried Apples		1 50
" Peaches		2 50
Cranberries		62
Onions		50
Eggs	doz.	4
Whiskey by bbl.	gal.	20
Salt	bbl.	3 00

Land Sale.

THERE will be offered at public sale at the Canal Land Office at Peru, on Monday the 3d day of October next, all that strip of land bordering on the Canal, known as the "Six Chain Reservation," except so much as has been relinquished to the Miami Indians, or reserved for the use of Water Power.

This strip extends through what is called the "*Raccoon Reserve*," on the Aboit, and also through what is called the "Five Mile Reserve," near Peru, except one Section adjoining town.—This land is divided into lots 6 chains long, including the canal) and 3 33 chains wide, containing two acres each, more or less.

One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, one fourth in one year and the balance in ten years, with interest payable annually in advance.

S. FISHER, Com. W. & E. Canal.
Peru, Sep. 1, '42. 10-ts


FORT WAYNE


FOUNDRY.

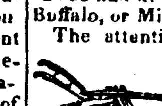
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Allen and the adjacent Counties that the above establishment is now in successful operation. All kinds of work usually done in foundries will be accurately and promptly executed.

Mill and Machine Castings of every description.

The following named articles will be kept on hand, and can be had at all times:

Lathe Irons, Fanning Mill Irons, Sad Irons Waggon Boxes, Plough Irons, Wheel Barrow Wheels, &c. &c,

Or made to order and on as good terms as they can be had at Dayton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, or Mishawaka.



The attention of the farming community is particularly directed to WOOD'S CAST IRON PLOUGH, a superior article; also a 1 HORSE PLOUGH for weeding corn. All of which will be kept usually on hand. Stocking and repairing Ploughs will be done on short notice.

BOWSER, ORBESON, & STORY.
Fort Wayne, Sep. 2, 1842. 1y-10

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, to come forward immediately and make settlement, as they have stopped business for the purpose of settling their business.

Wheat will be taken at the highest market price in payment of debts.

Sep 3, 1842. 16-4w

Foreign Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 19th day of Aug. 1842, a writ of foreign attachment was issued by the undersigned Clerk of the Whitley Circuit Court, at the instance of W. Dodds & Sons upon the affidavit of Stephen D. Dodds against the lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods chattles, rights, credits, moneys and effects of one David Towsley. By virtue of which writ the following described tracts and parcels of land, to wit: The west half of the North west quarter of Section 23 and the south east quarter of the north east quarter of Section 22, in Township 31, north of range 10 east, containing 120 acres of land in all, situated in the County of Whitley aforesaid, have been attached as the property of the said David Towsley, as more fully appears by the Sheriff's return on said writ of attachment made and remaining in the Clerk's office aforesaid. And that the same will be heard and determined in due course of law; whereof the said David Towsley and all other persons concerned will take notice.

Attest, R. COLINS, Cl'k.
Aug. 25th '42. 3w-10

NOTICE

To the Tax Payers

OF ALLEN COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sum of twenty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation has been assessed for state purposes. Sixty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation for county purposes; and one and one fourth cents on each and every acre of Taxable land and fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars valuation on town lots with the improvements for road purposes; and also a poll tax of fifty cents for the state and fifty cents for county purposes for the year 1842.

The Treasurer or his deputy will attend at the usual place of holding Elections in

Aboite Township	on Monday the	26th	September	
Lake	"	Tuesday	27	"
Eel River	"	Wednesday	28	"
Perry	"	Thursday	29	"
St. Joseph	"	Friday	30	"
Marion	"	Saturday	1st	October
Madison	"	Monday	3	"
Monroe	"	Tuesday	4	"
Maumee	"	Thursday	6	"
Milan	"	Friday	7	"
Adams	"	Saturday	8	"
Jefferson	"	Monday	10	"
Cedar creek	"	Tuesday	11	"
Springfield	"	Wednesday	12	"
Washington	"	Thursday	13	"
Pleasant	"	Friday	14	"
Wayne	"	Saturday	15	"

for the purpose of receiving such taxes. Persons neglecting to attend to the payment of their taxes at the time the Treasurer or his deputy shall attend in their township for the receipt of taxes will have to Settle the same at his office in Fort Wayne before the 25th day of December 1842.

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE,
Treasurer of Allen County.
Fort Wayne Aug. 15 1842. 6w9

P. S. Treasury notes will not be received for either County or Road Tax.

☞The young man who left Fort Wayne in company with another youth, on Wednesday 17th inst. is requested to write immediately to his parents, to relieve their extreme anxiety concerning him. Should he fail to comply with this reasonable request, his want of feeling in this respect may conquer the extreme reluctance his father has to publishing his name and a full description of his person in order to get that information of his destination from others, that he neglects to give himself. W. W. S.

*⁂*Printers with whom we exchange would confer an obligation by copying this.

Aug. 27, 1842. 9

Notice to Tax payers of Wells County.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sum of twenty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation has been assessed for State purposes. Forty five cents on each one hundred dollars valuation, for County purposes; and one and one fourth cents on each and every acre of taxable land; and fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars valuation on town Lots with the improvements—for road purposes—and also a poll tax of fifty cents for State and fifty cents for county purposes, for the year 1842.

The Treasurer or his deputy will attend at the usual place of holding elections, in

Jefferson Township,	Thursday, the	6th of	Oct.	
Lancaster,	"	Friday,	7th	"
Rock Creek,	"	Saturday,	8th	"
Jackson,	"	Monday	10th	"
Chester,	"	Tuesday,	11th	"
Liberty,	"	Wednesday,	12th	"
Nottingham	"	Thursday	13th	"
Harrison,	"	Saturday,	15th	"

For the purpose of receiving such taxes. Persons neglecting to attend to pay their taxes at the time the Treasurer or his deputy shall attend in their townships for the receipt of such taxes will have to settle the same at his office in Bluffton, before the 25th day of December, 1842.

A. HALL, Treasurer, W. C.
Aug. 27, '42. 9

JAMES LORING HUBBELL,

ARTIST,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WILLIAM BARBEE AND JAMES W. YANDES, having purchased an interest in the paper Mill at this place, of Daniel Yandes one of the late firm of Thomas & Yandes [which late firm was a few days since dissolved.]

The manufacture of Paper will be continued by the new firm of Barbee, Yandes & Co., who are determined to spare no exertions to supply the Wabash Valley as well as part of the north and west of our own and adjoining states with a superior article of all descriptions of paper embracing

Blank book paper; letter and writing paper, plain and ruled; printing paper; envelope paper; Tea and wrapping paper, Bonnet boards, &c. &c.

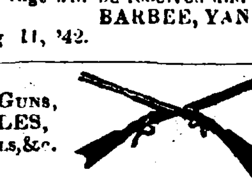
The Mill being in fine operation and worked by experienced hands we are enabled to say that all orders will be executed with all practicable despatch.

Rags and Tanners scraps Wanted.

Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents in Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, FOOLSCAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, &c., which they will sell at manufacturers' prices.

N. B. Agencies for selling paper have or will be established with full supplies at all points on the Wabash river and Wabash & Erie Canal, where rags will be received and forwarded.

BARBEE, YANDES, & CO.
Aug 11, '42.

SHOT GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.

MADE *and* REPAIRED.

Gustave Reineke, GUNSMITH,

INFORMS the public that he has commenced work in the shop of MATHIAS HITZ, and intends to carry on the Gunsmith business in all its branches. Every description of Rifles, Guns and Pistols made or repaired in the most workmanlike manner at reduced prices. Machinery repaired. Shop on Main street, two doors west of the public square.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 27, '42. 9

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Allen Probate Court, I will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 20th of Sep. 1842, at the Court house door in the town of Huntington, Huntington County, Indiana, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: the North half of the South west quarter of Sec 14, Town 29, Range 10, being Canal land lying in said county near Dickey's Lock on the Canal. Also the upper half of a Section of land reserved to Pishewa a Miami Indian, and by him conveyed to James Godfroy dec'd, lying on the Wabash river near the mouth of Rock Creek.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given if the purchaser give approved security.

W. H. COOMBS, Adm'r.
Of J. Godfroy, dec'd.
Aug. 2", 1842. 9

State of Indiana, Huntington County, } ss.

Huntington Probate Court, Aug. Term, 1842

James M. Bratton, *Adm'r of the estate of Hugh O'Neal, dec'd.*

vs.

The unknown heirs of said estate.

COMES NOW the said Administrator and files his memorial suggesting the insufficiency of the personal estate of the deceased to pay his debts, and praying an order of this Court for the sale of the real estate. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs of said deceased are not residents of the State of Indiana, it is therefore ordered that notice of the pendency of said memorial be given, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper, published in Allen County, Ia., for three weeks in succession, prior to the second Monday of November next that the said heirs may be warned to appear in this Court at the next term there of to be holden at the Court House in the town of Huntington on the second Monday of November next, to show cause if any they can why the said real estate shall not be sold and made assets for the discharge of the said debts.

JOS. WILEY, Cl'k.
Aug. 22, 1842. 9

TAR,

IN Two gallon kegs or by the gallon, for sale by R. W. TAYLOR.

50 BBLS. WHISKEY, cheap for cash at F. A. CAMPBELL'S.
April 23, 1842. 43

State of Indiana, Steuben County. } ss.

In the Steuben Circuit Court, Sep. Term '42

Jonathan *Woodruff* and *Wm. M. Holmes*,

vs

Jonathan Baldwin and Oliver C. Brown.

In Chancery.

THE said defendants Jonathan Baldwin and Oliver C. Brown, are hereby notified that the said complainants Jonathan *Woodruff* and *Wm M. Holmes*, by Coombs & Leporte, Esq's. their Solicitors, have this day filed in the Clerk's office of said Court, their bill in Chancery against said defendants, and have also filed the affidavit of a disinterested person, showing to my satisfaction that the said defendants Jonathan Baldwin and Oliver C. Brown, are non residents of the State of Indiana. *And* said defendants are further notified that unless they plead, answer, or demur to said bill, on or before the calling of the cause at the next term of said Court, to be holden at the court house in the village of Angola in said County, on the 24th day of Oct. next, the same, will be taken "pro confesso," against them, and a decree rendered accordingly.

JAS. M'CONNELL, Cl'k.
July 27, 1842. 5

Who wants to build a cheap House?

THE subscriber having some time since purposed building, went to work and prepared all the materials for building a house 36 feet long by 20 fet wide, which, as he is now obliged to postpone building for the present, he offers for sale very low. The materials consist of a lot of panel doors—door frames—window frames with sash already painted and glazed, to fit them—a lot of dressed siding—dressed flooring a lot of shingles, inside casings for doors and windows, and in fact all the Joiner's work necessary for a house of the above size, all of which he will sell at less that half the original cost. Apply at Mr. Tower's Cabinet Shop, or at the residence of David Ball. AUGUSTINE FORY.

Fort Wayne July 27, 1842. 5

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.
April 9th 1842. 43

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the promises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.

All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
B. B. STEVENS
Feb. 10th 1842.

To the American Public.

PROJECT FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

HAVING completed our vast establishment in all its parts, we are now ready to enter upon the magnificent plan we have long contemplated for the advancement of American and general literature and science, and to do something in our day and generation by modest memorial in future times.

It is useless to waste words, preliminary to a grand plan. Let us come to the point at once.

We propose to publish original tales, novels, travels sketches, poetry, or scientific papers, written by American authors. *We propose to print* and publish such works, in the shape of

Extra Literary Heralds,

just as often and as fast as they can be issued from our vast printing establishment, to the extent of once, twice, or thrice a week. The form of these publications is to be like that of the *Weekly Herald*—the price 6¼ cents per single sheet, and in proportion for each additional sheet. These works will be published in editions of 10,000, 20,000 or 39,000 copies, so as to give a cheapness that may ensure their extensive circulation and popularity.

The terms which we offer to all American authors are these:—The cost of printing and publishing, at the lowest cash prices, is first to be reimbursed out of the receipts—the profits, after this deduction, is to be divided equally between the publisher and the authors, as fast as these profits are received, weekly or monthly. The receipts on every new edition are to be divided on the same principle.

Now for the means, both *material* and *personnel*, which we possess for carrying this *project* into effect.

We possess, in our own right a large building, in the most central part of New York, in which are organized a most extensive printing establishment—and also a daily and country journal, unsurpassed in point of arrangements, order and efficiency, in any part of the world. We may enumerate the following as the *material* of this establishment:—

Material of the Herald Establishment.

1 Six-story brick and granite building, N. W. corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, 80 feet long, and 25 feet wide	$35,000
4 Hoe's double cylinder fast presses, throwing off from 3,000 to 6,000 copies per hour	14,000
4 Hoes patent presses	2,000
1 Hydraulic press—equal to a pressure of 500 tons	1,000
1 Steam engine	1,000
2 Steam boilers	1,000
Other presses	2,000
Printing materials, a &c	8,000
Agregate material	$64,000

All these materials are of the first quality, all perfectly new, and all paid for in cash. They are, therefore, in the most comple order for any enterprize that we may undertake for the advancement of American literature, religion, or science.

Personnel of the Herald Establishment.

1 Owner, editor, proprietor, prophet, head man, head saint, head savan or head devil, just as you please, (J. G. Bennett.)
9 Reporters, writers, or editors.
25 Printers, compositors, &c.
12 Pressmen. boys, &c.
8 Clerks, boys, &c.
20 Newsmen or carriers in the city of N. Y.
60 News boys of all ages in the city.
30 Agents throughout the principal towns of America and Europe.
90 News boys employed by agents.

265 Persons connected with the establishmant.

All this vast quantity of *personnel* and *material*, is now engaged in the publication of the Daily and Weekly Herald, which has a circulation throughout the world of nearly THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES. We also issue several other publications, such as the NEW YORK LANCET, &c. This vast business, now completely organized, is conducted on the cash principle. This, combined with energy, taste, tact and experience, is the source of its success.

It will be seen, therefore, from these simple facts, that we possess ample means to start an enterprise that may bring forward and patronise the first efforts of American literature towards a national independence, while we can retaliate and set limits to the avarice and folly of British authors, who have, under the guidance of Dickens, formed a mean confederacy against this continent, and the progress of the age itself similar to that concocted in 1776 against its national rights. Cheap literature will multiply readers, and many readers will repay both publisher and author. We have means of issuing *half a million* of literary and scientific sheets per week, at a cost of 6¼ cents each—making $31,250, which, under the Dickens system of publication would cost $600 000, or more, and thus deprive the great mass of the *people* of literary food for their souls.

Such in brief is the plan we propose. We conceive it to be of more magnitude and importance than any project for the advancement of the age yet devised. It is a fit accompaniment to the vast advancement in steam power.

All persons wishing for further information, or wishing to engage in furnishing original manuscripts will address letters, *always post paid*, to the undersigned. Publishers of newspapers, throughout the United States and elsewhere, who receive the *Herald*. will please to publish this announcement *gratis*. at length, as a small requital for the many favors we have conferred upon them, in the shape of news and extras. Those who do not comply with this small request, will be considered rather unfriendly and ungrateful, and will be treated accordingly. Newspapers that we do not exchange with will do the same, and we shall open an exchange with them on a liberal and extensive footing.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
Proprietor of the Herald Establishment, N. W Corner of Nassau and Fulton stre's.
New York 5th August, 1842.

TIMOTHY, CLOVER, AND FLAX SEED, taken in Exchange for goods.
R. W. TAYLOR.
Aug 20, 1842. 8

In the DeKalb Probate Court, *Aug.* Term, '42.
Matter of the Estate of John Philips, dec'd.

NOW COMES the Administrator of said estate and makes his report in writing, by which it appears that the personal estate of said dec'd is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against the same.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel to the non-resident heirs of seid John Philips, dec'd to be and appear in our said Court at the next term thereof and shew cause why part of the real estate of said deceased shall not be sold, and made assets in the hands of the administrator of said estate to satisfy the debts against the same.

S. W. SPROTT, Cl'k.
Aug. 9, 1842. 9p

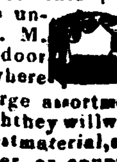
COOKING STOVES, and Hard Ware, for sale by R. W. TAYLOR.

500 LBS. Miamiesburg Yarn, from *No.* 5 to 10 for sale by
R. W. TATLOR.
Aug 20, 1842. 8

ON COMMISSION.—20 Bbl's Lake FISH, for sale at a bargain.
May 21, 1842. E. A. CAMPBELL.

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green brown and gray cloths at the cheap store
E. A. CAMPBELL.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.



THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. [illegible] zing done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.
Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

Land for Sale.

GREAT BARGAINS.

I HAVE for sale one thousand four hundred and sixty-four acres of choice Land in the County of Whitley, embracing all of Sections 6, and 35, and Fractional Section 7, South-west quarter Section 26 in Township 31 North of Range 10 East. The land will be sold at a lower rate than any other ever offered in the country. JAMES COOK.

Goshen, Ia. July 7, 1842. 3

FASHIONABLE

Millinery Establishment.



MRS. PAUL
FASHIONABLE
MILLINER,
Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,
FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets *in a superior style*. Silk Bonnets kept on hand or made to order.

Indian Contracts.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at his office in the city of Fort Wayne, until the 22d day of September next. for furnishing the Miami Indians, at or near the Forks of the Wabash, with two thousand pounds of good rolled or hammered bar IRON, principally of bars suitable for horse-shoeing. One thousand *pounds* STEEL, (*one half German cast steel* and one half English blister steel.) One thousand pounds of good No. 1, six plug TOBACCO, and three hundred and sixty bushels of Lake or Syracuse SALT; and from three to four thousand RATIONS. The rations to consist of one pound of Wheat flour, and one pound of fresh beef, or three quarters of a pound of bacon, with two quarts of salt to the 100 rations—to be delivered from time to time during the payment, as they may be required, under the direction of an inspector, who will see to the weighing, quality, and delivery of the rations—and will also inspect the salt and tobacco. Each article to be furnished may be bid for separately, or all may be embraced in one bid, by stating the price proposed to furnish each article at. Payment will be made on the delivery, which will be required about the first of October next.

ALLEN HAMILTON,
Sub Agent to the Miamies.
Aug. 15, 1842. 4 & 8

OWNER WANTED for a Black Leather Trunk, which the subscriber brought from the Lafayettee House in Lafayette, in his canal boat, to Fort *Wayne*, on or about the 20th May last. It is a common sized black leather Trunk, and had a card tacked on the top directed JOHN VARNAN. Said trunk has been opened and found to contain a quantity of Bed Linen, Towels, &c., one of which are marked with a lady's name in New Orleans. *Also a Bible*, Life of Shakespeare, and some other books; a lady's work box and a few articles of gentlemen's clothing. The owner is requested to claim and take away said Trunk before Monday the 12th Sept. next, or it will be sold to defray charges. The Trunk is stored in Dr. Evans' warehouse in Fort *Wayne*. THOS. J. PRICE.

July 30, '42. eow3t 5

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street; and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of leasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.
Jan 22, 1842. 30tf

Notice of the Erie and Michigan Canal.

THE Books for receiving subscription of stock for the prosecution of the Northern or Erie and Michigan Canal, between Fort Wayne and the confluence of the Elkhart river with the great St. Joseph river at Elkhart, will be opened on Monday the 29th day of August, (inst.) at the following places to wit: Fort Wayne, Auburn, Columbia, Angola, Lima, Union Mills, Augusta, Lewisburgh, Benton, Goshen and Elkhart town.

JOHN A. COLERICK,
JOHN W. VIOLETT,
FRANCIS COMPARET.
Commissioners.
Aug. 15, 1842. 8

NOTICE.

Office Indiana Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Indianapolis, July 28 1842,

THE MEMBERS of said Company are hereby notified, that for the payment of losses by fire and liabilities sustained and incurred by said Company, since August 11, 1841, the Directors have this day ordered the following Assessment on the Premium Notes given to said Company, payable to the Treasurer on or before the *eighteenth day of September* next ensuing, to-wit:

On all notes dated on or before October 16th 1841, and not discharged, being from No. 1 to No. 2,401, both inclusive, *thirteen and one-half per cent*

On all notes dated after October 27, 1841, and on or before December 28, 1841, being from No. 2,408 to No. 2,458, both inclusive, *nine and one half per cent*.

On all notes dated after December 28, 1841 and on or before January 24, 1842, being from No 2,459 to No. 2,466, both inclusive, *eight and three quarters per cent*.

On all notes dated after January 24, 1842, and on before March 1, 1842 being from No. 2,466 to No. 2,482, both inclusive, *eight and one quarter per cent*.

On all notes dated after March 1, 1842, and on or before March 11, 1842, being from No. 2,483 to No. 2,484, both inclusive, *three per cent*.

On all notes dated after March 11, 1842, and on or before March 12, 1842, being *on No* 2,481 *two and one quarter per cent*.

On all notes dated after March 12, 5842, and on or before *March 22, 1842, being from No.* 2,436 to No. 2, 490, both inclusive, *one and three quarters per cent*.

Receipts for Assessments will be forwarded to Agents or other duly authorised persons, to whom Members are expected to make prompt payment. *Interest* will be charged on all assessments remaining unpaid on and after the 18th day of September, on which day they are payable; and at the expiration of thirty days from this date, delinquents will be liable to suit for the *whole amount* of their Premium Notes of the State bank of Indiana, and of the specie-paying Banks Kentucky and Ohio will be required for assessments.

In cases where members have *alienated* their Policies by sale of the assured property or otherwise, they are hereby notified that it is their duty to surrender the same for discharge, and to pay the amount due up to the time of surrender, agreeable to the requirements of the fifteenth section of the Charter, which must be enforced by the officers of the Company. This is so important a matter to members, that Agents are especially requested to call their attention to it, and to give the proper information in regard thereto. Policies for discharge should be forwarded through the local Agents, and addressed to the Secretary of. *In no case will a Policy be discharged until the amount or amounts due on the Note up to the date of surrender be first paid.*

JAMES BLAKE, Treasurer

WHEAT will be received in payment of all debts due R. W. Taylor, or R. W. Taylor, & Co. R. W. TAYLOR.
Aug. 20, 1842. 8

Stop Thief!!--100 Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for the apprehension of a villain named Thomas Jacobs, who on Sunday last stole from the store of the subscriber a pocket book containing from 1500 to $2,000 He was formerly a driver on the New York and Erie Canal, has recently been in Little *Rock Arkansas*, and *Memphis*, Tennessee, and been a hand on board *Mississippi* steamboats. He is a small fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, rather round shouldered, sandy complexion, about 23 years of age, of genteel appearance and speaks French fluently. He had on a thin check frock coat, sattinett pantaloons, faded satin vest, and a pair of broad toed shoes.

The Pocket Book is a large calf skin one; the money is mostly of the State Bank of Indiana; there is also some State Scrip, and Canal Land Certificates; about $200 in Ohio money, mostly 10's; some of it on the Life and Trust. About $150 State Bank of Illinois. Three Ohio State bonds; and some New-York and Philadelphia bills. E. A. CAMPBELL.

Fort *Wayne*, July 30, '42. 5

BROOMS for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. W. TAYLOR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.
May 6th '42 5

THE LADY'S

WORLD of FASHION.

A *new Monthly Magazine with the above title, embellished with the earliest Fashions from Paris and London, elegant Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, Lace Work, Embroidery, Music, etc. will be issued* early in December in advance of the other Magazines for January. The work will be devoted *especially to the ladies*, and will be issued in a style never before attempted in this country. It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the *pens* of our best female writers, while the earliest fashions in all their varieties shall be correctly given;—so as to make the whole welcome at every fire-side. In the halls of the fashionable and the gay,—the home of the virtuous matron, whose own needle supplies her raiment, as well as the store and sewing room of the mantua maker and milliner.

The Main Design of the Work.

The prominent design of the Magazine will be to furnish in elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of them here, of the Monthly Fashions direct from Paris in London. The advantage of this to every lady, who makes taste in dress the least matter of life, will at once be apparent, and to the professional dress maker and milliner of the United States, the enterprise will be of incalculable advantage. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put to the blush every thing in the way of monthly reports of the Fashions heretofore attempted.

For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has matured his plans both in this country and in Europe prior to commencement. It has been a favorite project, and has been deliberately undertaken, and will be carried thro' vigorously. The first number will give an idea of beauty and real excellence of the plates.

Elegant Steel Engravings.

In order to render the work ornamental in the highest degree, and to make it a perfect *parlor companion*, and an *ornament to the centre-table*, as well as entertaining in its literature, and useful in the style of the fashion plates, it is proposed to issue the most elegant Steel and Mezzotint engravings from the first artists in the country, illustrated by choice and entertaining stories of domestic life. To vary the style of illustrations, occasional *Lace Patterns* and *Embrodiery*, got out in unsurpassed beauty and truth, by that excellent artist F. Quarre, Esq. will also be given; and to leave nothing undone, at times, will be given, the most popular and elegant Music of the day, Songs Gallopades, Marches, etc.

The Typography.

The work will be printed on clear and beautiful type, on a page larger than any present three dollar Magazines, with fine margin, and strong, white paper, and will contain as much matter as can be compressed into thirty-six large octavo pages.

Time of Delivery.

The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceeding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamships which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

To bring the work within the reach of all, it will be issued at two dollars per annum for a single, or three copies for five dollars invariably in advance, post paid. The cheapness of the work will be at once appreciated, when we state that the London World of Fashion retails in this country at $10 per annum, and the Lady's World of Fashion will include every variety in the same style of excellence.

TO CLUBS.—*Three copies for five dollars, Eight do. for ten dollars.*

Current funds. post paid.

Editors who wish an exchadge, upon copying this prospectus, with the work for one year.

Address C. J. PETESON.
Ledger Building, Phila.

Western Farmer's own Paper.

The Union Agriculturist

AND WESTERN PRAIRIE FARMER.

Published at Chicago, Monthly, by the Union Agricultural Society, the organ of the Illinois State Agricultural Society and of other Western Societies.

VOL. SECOND, 1842.

The matter is prepared expressly for the *Western Farmer*; one half to three fourths of it being original, and the remainder selected from *thirty three Agricultural papers*, (every one in the United States, that is known to us,) and a great variety of other exchange publications and scientific works. In the first volume we published 130 communications, *from practical farmers* all over the West; and it is expected this year, the paper being more extensively known, that we shall be able to give *many more*.

The second volume is commenced with *twelve pages*, and contains more matter than any other agricultural paper in the United States. It is expected the subscriptions will enable the U. A. S. to continue it in this manner; the object of the Society being not to make money, but to furnish Western Farmers with a paper adapted to their wants at the least cost at which it can be published. But should the expense of publication not be defrayed, the number of pages will be reduced to eight, though when subscriptions will warrant it, twelve pages will again be given.

Engravings equal to those in any other agricultural paper will be freely used.

TERMS—One dollar per annum, *invariably in advance*. Six copies sent to one post office for $5. To make it an object for agricultural Societies to offer this paper for premiums, 50 copies be sent for $40. Also 50 copies will be sent to a county for $40, when the subscriptions are obtained by one individual.

The first volume can be had in numbers at $1, or bound for $1 37.

AGENTS—Postmasters are respectfully requested to act as agents, and to remit names and money obtained by others. Any friend to agricultural improvement in the West, is requested to act as agent.

ADVERTISING—Yearly advertisers will be allowed the use of one square of 15 lines upon paying $8 00 in advance. For other advertisements, $1 50 will be charged for one square of 15 lines or under for the first insertion, $1 for the second. and seventy five cents for succeeding insertions.

Pedigree of stock, and descriptions of patent machines and improvements will be inserted in the body of the paper for $2,00 for a half column or less. For over half a column, $3 will be charged; over one column, $6, and so on. No. communication, containing such information, will be inserted unless the money accompanies it.—Engravings must also be furnished. the proprietor, when he wishes them used.

Postage must be paid on all communications.

THE subscribers have [illegible] lot of Spanish [illegible] Shoe findings, &c. [illegible]

Aug. 19. [illegible]

Moffat's Life [illegible] AND PHOENIX B[illegible]

ORIGIN OF THE [illegible] reader may not [illegible] origin of Moffat's Life [illegible] of a particular and [illegible] of their inventor, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT [illegible] taken ill, [illegible] was a prosperous and [illegible] merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of the most skilful physicians, he after months [illegible] was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but happiness. The uniform success which has attended their administration in every instance where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitation, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. by those signs which are known to point out the contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility to disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which *life itself is but a partial blessing*. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than *miraculous to those who were unacquainted with* the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflamatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phoenix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowlege and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony, arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exageration in it. We will give inquirers his address, and doubtless his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts, though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. J. G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elexir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Linniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan. 26, 1841.*

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment for the Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*. (externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is to see the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.

New York. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

[illegible] Magazine

[illegible]tic Review,

[illegible] COMMENCING JULY, 184[illegible] [illegible], Editor.

BY an alteration in the [illegible] of [illegible] by an alteration [illegible] typographical arrangements, the quantity of [illegible] heretofore furnished to the readers of the [illegible] Review, will be increased in its future numbers about SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The Editor expects [illegible] to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them, may be particularly named:

Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parke Godwin, Hawthorne, Duresac, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Cambreleng, J. L. Stevens, Tilden, Ta sistro, Eamons, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year as themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages.— It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal them selves by their internal evidence; and that i has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control —the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of—

Col. R. M. Johnson, o Kentucky,
Hon. Silas Wright of New-York,
" James Buchanan, of Penn.
" John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina,
" T. H. Benton, of Missouri,
" R. J. Walker, of Missippi,
" Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.
" C. C. Cambreleng, of New York,
" Governor Dorr, Rhode Island,
" " Porter, of Penn.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the proper objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *Five Dollars* per annum, *in all cases in advance*; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter &c. The United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain *one hundred and twelve pages*, closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The portraits for the coming year, one of which will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay at least $2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, *will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.*

Committees or Societies on remitting to the publishers $50 in current New York funds can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally, in the state of New York, will be received.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (*post paid*) to

J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers,
4w *57 Chatham street New York.*

State of Indiana, Allen County—ss.

Samuel Sowers, vs. Samuel Leard. } Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 13th day of July 1842, a writ of Domestic Attachment was issued by me Lysander *Williams*, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County of Allen, at the instance and upon the affidavit of Samuel Sowers, against the goods, chattles, rights, credits, moneys and effects of Samuel Leard, by virtue of which writ 4 Feather Beds, 8 Pillows, 3 Comforts, 3 Flannel Sheets, 5 Bedsteads, 3 Maps, 1 Settee, 1 Set of Chairs, 1 Bureau, 2 Tables, 1 Sink, and 10 Decanters, have been attached as the property of the said Samuel Leard, and that on the 20th day of *August*, 1842, at 1 o'clock P. M. at my office in *Wayne* Township in said County, I will proceed to hear and determine upon the said attachment, of which the said Samuel Leard and all other persons concerned will take notice.

LYSANDER WILLIAMS, J. P.
July 29, '42. 5

To the Merchants and Traders of the Wabash Valley.

THE subscribers have erected a large PAPER MILL, at Lafayette, Ind., and have spared no cost in obtaining the most approved Machinery and skill from the east, are prepared to supply the Entire Wabash Valley with every kind of paper wanted, on the most favorable terms. The Friends of Home Industry and Western Enterprise are invited to give us a call, and to save their Rags, which will be received in exchange for Paper or Cash at fair prices.

THOMAS & VANDES.
May 13, 1842. 1y46

In the Huntington Circuit Court, in vacation June 11th 1842.
Peter Rittenhouse, *vs.* Robert C. Crawford.
In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 4th day of April 1842, the above named complainant by his solicitors, filed in the Clerk's office of the Huntington Circuit Court, an affidavit made by a disinterested person, by which it appears the above named defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Robert C. Crawford, of the pendency of said bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court to be holden in said county, on the third Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly. J. WILEY, [illegible]
Johnson & Stock, Sol'r.
June 11, '42.

[illegible] CLARK will commence his [illegible] of lessons in Geography on Monday [illegible] from [illegible] to 11 a. m. [illegible] Aug 9.

Indiana Home League.

A Few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Candidates and others wishing to show their partiality for domestic manufactures, are invited to call and buy.

SAMUEL HINTON.
May 28th 1841.

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fill any contract he may make.

Fort Wayne, August 20th '41 9

THE

LADIES' COMPANION,

A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGANINE.

TWO ELEGANT STEEL PLATES IN EVERY NUMBER, THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC.

TERMS—$3 A YEAR IN EDVANCE—TWO COPIES FOR $5 IN ADVANCE.

Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is published monthly in the City of N. Y., and thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Mrs E. R Steele, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan. ula Miss Buchanan, Miss Mary Ann Brown (Eng) Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud, Mrs. Emiline S. Smith, Miss A. D. Woodbrige.

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, N. P. Willis, Theodore S. Fay, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Rev. Charles Constantine Pise. Samuel Woodworth, Park Benjamin, Henry T. Tuckerman, Rufus Daws, F. W. Thomas, W Gilmore Simms, Epes Sargent, Robert Hamilton, William B. Tappan, George P. Morris, C. F. Daniel, A. M Makin, Horatio Gates, John Neal, Seba Smith, Albert Pike, Isaac M'Lellan, Jr Thomas Dunn, English, Wm. G. Howard, John M'Cabe, Henry B. Hirst.

Among the number of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given lustre to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progression of their country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been signally instrumental in advancing it, and among them will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtue and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will be perceived are of the most varied character. By this it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the instructive and the amusing—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the magazine.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

Even in this important respect the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor; and in regard to its gorgeous engravings, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists, in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! *Scriptural engravings* are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a port folio of elegant steal engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS

are also given, illustrative of the changes of attire, in female costume and ornaments. These plates are not executed on wood, but so elaborately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures; for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion, to offer nothing to its readers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and an experienced and competent musical professor having the immediate supervision, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs. Above all, it will be made a matter of especial attention, to have every piece of music printed correctly and free from errors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Criticism upon the publications which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibleness; especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the receipt of the books issued by the most prominent publishing houses in the country, enables the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine, the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for perusal, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Under this head the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the Ladies' Companion pre eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary article—the quality and [illegible] of its music—and the splendor of its piano embellishments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Two copies for five dollars, if current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers. [illegible]

[illegible] WM. W. SNOWDEN, [illegible] Street N. Y.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved. S. C. Freeman is authorised to settle the affairs of [illegible] copartnership.

S. C. FREEMAN,
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.
April 28, 1842. 44

1842.  1842.

Pratt & Brownlee, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &c., *And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.*

REFERENCES.

A. Rindge, Barnard Card, & Co, S. C. Gray, E. T. Pease, } New York,
Noyes & Hooper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co., Gelston & Evans, J. Nottingham, & Co. } Buffalo.
W. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Peckham, & Co. } Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Handay & Halliday, Massilon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones, Evans & Hill. } Ft Wayn
Peter Anderson, A. M Higgin, Strong & Miller, } Logansport.

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.

AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.
Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 43

St. Joseph Iron Works,

MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY INDIANA.

THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be intrusted to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patterns, they especially invite the attention of millwrights and others interested to their Works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments, and at as low prices.

The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE. STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.

Also—Bark Mills, Potash Kettles, &c.
Feb. 18, 1842. 6m

Great National Magazine!!!

Merchant's Magazine

AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW,

THE ONLY WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD.

Published monthly—$5 per annum in advance.

BY FREEMAN HUNT, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

No 142 Fulton street, New York.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community, and this respect differs in its character, from any magazine either in this country or Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work.

Its contents embrace every subject connected with Commerce and Political Economy, Biographical sketches of eminent merchants, and Essays from the ablest pens, on Banking, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, Trade, Commerce, and Mercantile Law, including important decisions in the different courts in the United States and England, form part of the contents of each number; together with official reports of all new Commercial Regulation and Treaties.

The Merchants' Magazine is also the repository for authentic Statistical information of Foreign and Domestic Trade and Commerce, Banking, &c., collected from official sources, and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The following extracts are made from more than twelve hundred favorable notices of the work in the possession of the publisher:

To persons who desire to obtain cheaply sound mercantile knowledge—and who are they that could not be benefitted by such knowledge?—we know of no other means where so much can be procured at the same expense. You might be deterred from even opening, with such a title from the supposed dryness and exclusiveness of the subjects But an aggreeable surprize awaits those who take the best means of testing its merits—that reading a volume—and few will read one who will not secure to themselves the pleasure and the profit of the residue. To those who are called upon to perform the very high duty of legislating on the Mercantile policy of the United States, Hunt's Magazine may be pronounced unhesitatingly indispensible.—*National Intelligence*

No where else can be found in so compendious a form, and such excellence of arrangement, so large an amount of mercantile matter, and so uniformly valuable. Mr. Hunt more than redeems his pledges to the public in every issue of his excellent periodical.—*New York Cour and Enq.*

This is decidedly one of the most valuable periodicals of the present age, the vast amount of information which it affords at comparatively so small an outlay, places it within the reach of every individual of moderate means, which is by no way the best recommendation in this eminently commercial country.—*N. O Bee.*

If merit is a criterion of success, sure are we that Hunt's Merchant's Magazine will go on prospering and to prosper. What Blackwood is in Conservatism and Literature Hunt bids fair to become in Commerce.—*Mon. Her.*

We see by the English papers that this magazine is becoming well known abroad, and obtains very favorable notice from the English press — This is as it should be—it is certainly a most valuable periodical, and we hope it will obtain a most extensive circulation in this country.—*Boston Morning Post.*

It deals in facts rather than fiction. The articles are marked by good sense and sound information. Every merchant in the land should take a pride and feel a pleasure in sustaining this magazine.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

This valuable work has steadily improved from its commencement. No periodical in the country can be so badly dispensed with. It takes the lead of all of them. The articles are not only sui generis and especially adapted to the magazine but they are from the pens of men of talent and ability, who have studied the mercantile law and are capable of expatiating on its merits and expounding the principle of trade.—*Bennet's Herald.*

The Merchant's Magazine was commenced July 1839 Six monthly numbers for a volume of nearly 600 large octavo pages, with title page and a copious index The number for December closed the Fifth Volume. Complete sets of the work, neatly bound or in numbers, can be had of the publisher, 143 Fulton street New York.

Office Merchants Magazine, March 20, 1842.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned having been appointed by the District Court of Indiana, assignee of Henry Radi[illegible] a Bankrupt—all persons indebted to said Bankrupt are hereby notified to make payment [illegible]

[illegible] C. FLEMING, Assignee.
July [illegible] 4

[illegible] BLANKS

NEW STORE REMOVED.

THE Customers of E. A. CAMPBELL and the public generally, are notified that he has removed to the Store directly opposite [illegible] tavern, a few doors west of the Post Office

E. A. CAMPBELL.
April 15th, 1842. 42

Wm. A. Thomson,

NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Nails, Chains, &c., again appears before the Merchants of the West, with a view to informing them that his stock, always large, is being much increased this spring. With the capital and attention devoted to the business, he feels no hesitation in affirming that those merchants who have heretofore bought in New York will find it equally advantageous to purchase of him, for besides the low prices at which he sells, his stock is very general, comprising every article of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cuttlery, and General Hardware, required in the western country.

Terms of sale—for cash or produce.

Buffalo. April 1, 1842. 42 6m

NEW YORK AND INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

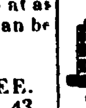
His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.
Feb 4, 1842. 32tf

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

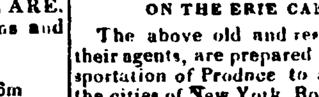


THIS house is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.— It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me. LEWIS HUMBERT.

Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

Storage & Forwarding At TOLEDO, Ohio.



PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal,* &c. and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES, ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reason able terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO

Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, "
Wilkie & Dygert, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. C. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen "
40tf Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb 18. R. W. TAYLOR.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort-Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.— These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body:

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember! the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Maine and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KINSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

INTERÈTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.
Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841 33tf

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive all goods that may be consigned to him and advance the charges upon them, at the store house recently occupied by O. W Jefferds. All charges upon goods to be paid before they are removed.

SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.

Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842. 42

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at MRS. PAUL'S.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49

ELEGANT FIRE BOARDS & TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, by
May 6, '42. 46tf LORING HUBBELL.

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.
Dec. 28, '41. 27c

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test, that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, Hanna's block. E. A. CAMPBELL.

December 1st, 1841.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.
Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,
Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at E. A. CAMBPELL'S.

Fort Wayne Axe Factory

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS, of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞ *All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.*

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, done to order,

GEORGE BUCHANAN.
March 26, 1842. 39tf

1842. 1842.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal, will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.

A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker, A. Van Inwagen, } Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co., Levi Tillotson, } Buffalo.
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland.
Fleeharty & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞ We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley, who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible Line can do it.

PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City.
April 20th, 1842. 43

WANTED.

5,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which the market price will be paid, by R. W. TAYLOR.

Aug. 20, 1842. 5

TOBACCO WANTED.

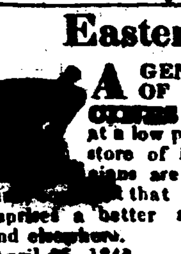
THE subscriber would inform the public, that he will give the highest market price for Spanish, Henry, and Frederick Tobacco cured in the leaf. For further particulars inquire of JAS. HUTCHINSON. Those having any on hand would do well to call.

J. M. SNIVELY.
June 24, 1842. 52

ONONDAGA SALT—50 BBLS. ONONDAGA SALT received on commission, and will be sold low for cash, by

L. G. & R. P. JONES.
April 23, 1842. 43

Eastern Store.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the store of N. FARRAND. Physicians are invited to call and examine that this with his former stock comprises a better assortment than can be found elsewhere. R. DYKES.

April [illegible], 1842.

Coopering! Coopering!



THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.
Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

Jew Davids OR HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, [illegible] other plaster, salve, ointment or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any *internal* remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurection OR PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness' distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only [illegible] the cemeteries of Persia

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into *some parts of Europe* in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific action upon the glandular part of the system, are such will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents —whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas, Office No, 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A F[illegible] do Huntington,
[illegible]aker, do Warsaw,

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be pursuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!—To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.

Sold [illegible] Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.
For [illegible] by EVANS & HILL.

Northern & Canal Market.

HEZEKIAH TOY informs the public that he has commenced the BUT HERING business in the shop lately occupied by Vananda and Beeson, in Calhoun street, near the Canal bridge, where he will be happy in accommodate the hungry with choice FRESHMEAT. He may also be found during market hours at his stall No 1, market house.

Fort Wayne May 28 1842. 3w.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, sisuated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

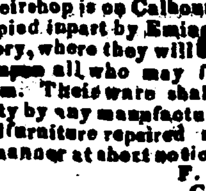
Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres cleared, 10 in Timothy

There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of

LAUGHLIN QUINN.
Fort Wayne May 6th '42. 45

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

Their shop is on Calhoun street, in the building occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE
C. FINK,
Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 1y47

CALL AND SETTLE.—All persons indebted to the firm of [illegible] are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by cash or note, as further indulgence cannot be given.

April 28, 1842. 44

MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.

*** Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.

Fort wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 36tf

"On his own Hook."

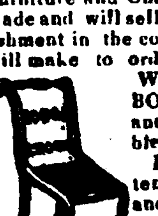
ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in [illegible] its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, paper rags, old Copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no TRUST.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

Cabinet and Chair Making.

B. H. TOWER. informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and WINDSOR CHAIRS. SIDE-BOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedstead and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.



B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.

Fort Wayne, March 26. 1842. 1y39

L. P. FERRY.

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections thro' out the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

REFERENCES—

A Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Duret, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west Calhoun-street. 129

THOMAS JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE,
Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianpolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.

Dec, 30th, 1841.

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE.
Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's, new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1842. 29

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on *Columbia* street, one door east J. B. Dubois, Esq.'s office, up stairs.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDG.
Aug. 20, '41. 9c

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and councellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis. Office, on Clinton street, north of the Bank.

Dec. 29, 1841, 27c

Valuable Farm for Sale.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale a Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, Also several never failing springs, I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne.

TAOMAS VAN ANDA,
March 7, 1841. 40c

SHEETINGS.

NAHANT. Bristol, Family, Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash.

E. A. CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by

R. W. TAYLOR.
Oct. 30th, 1841.

Cassimeres and Satinetts

OF various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at the New Store.

E. A. CAMPBELL.

SHAWLS.—Taglioni, merino, brocha, De Laine, Chemille, and plaid shawls, going cheap for cash at the *New Store.*

E. A. CAMPBELL.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wicking and cotton twine, at

E. A CAMPBELL'S.

MERINOES.—Figured and plain merinoe DeLaines, &c., &c., &c., can be found the lowest price at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Charles E. Sturgis and Louisa Sturgis his wife
vs
Charles W. Ewing, Wm. G Ewing, Alexander H. Ewing, George W. Ewing, Sophia Hood, George B. Walker, and Charlotte Walker.
Petition for Partition.

THE above named defendants are hereby notified that we shall apply to the Allen Circuit Court at the next term, commencing on the 4th Monday of August next, for the appointment of Commissioners to make partition of the East half of the North West quarter of Section [illegible], Town [illegible], North of Range [illegible], East, in Allen County, Indiana, among the heirs of Alexander Ewing dec'd. CHAS. E. STURGIS, LOUISA STURGIS.

June 30th 1842. 2